PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,110—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.

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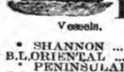
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4332	C. L. Daniel ....25th Sept.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5331	L. H. Meule ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. J. Parfitt ....16th "
* SHANNON	4332	C. L. Daniel ....23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7353	W. B. Andrews ..30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes .... 6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .... 13th "
M* SHANNON	4332	C. L. Daniel .... 20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	7280	W. J. Nantes.. 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	5911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel .... 18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	735	W.B. Andrews .... 25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labeled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'SS N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,110	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The S. S. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

ly either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
r 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
r 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

OUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
ss Single and Return are issued via Trieste, , and other Routes.
with the Steamers' Tickets the Company ay Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord- " (North German Lloyd) to ports of North rica, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

HANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE ESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
ay are now in a position to issue RETURN liable for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced arrangement will prove of special advantage to 3 months privilege leave.

O COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, ONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

ner	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S BACQUEHEM		4,766	21st Oct., 1897.

ing at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward

r particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
se. 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept.,

IPPON YUSEN KAISHA
N MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)
S. "HIROSHIMA MARU,"
Captain N. OHNO, 2,275 Tons,
ll sail for TUTICORIN, SINGA- RE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or t the 30th instant.
o apply to
T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

ENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO RUBATTINO.
o NAPLES and GENOA,
ALEXANDRIA for
and VENICE.
.....11th October, 1897.
ndisi, or Venice:—
3rd Class.
Rs. 150.
ABOVE PORTS:—
ths, Rs. 750; Six Months welve Months, Rs. 950.
g to Venice and Return n Break their Journey at unt Steamers of Bombay Lines.
London on Application.
calling at Singapore, every
, apply to
F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
ne Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

DES
MARITIMES
L STEAMERS.
DEPARTURE.
LES DIRECT
AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
	Lidin	1st October.
	Le Coispellier	29th October.
	X	26th November.

SINGAPORE JAVA.
N, CHINA JAPAN
STRALIA.

din	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ahenga	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

E TICKETS WITH THE LOYD'S S. N. Co.
now in a position to issue available for one way by the and the return voyage by Reduced Fares. This arrange- ne cases, of special advantage months' privilege leave.
ars apply to
USSET, Acting Agent.
ildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bureeh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about 30th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

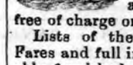
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,433	8th October

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2 September, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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STORES,
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A GENUINE RIPE AND MELLOW SPIRIT
at a VERY LOW PRICE

EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS to SOME of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash...Rs. 23-8. Credit...Rs. 26-4.

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EDITIONS FOR 1898
OF
LETTS'S
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Office and Pocket Diaries.
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"THESE DIARIES, as daily use has repeatedly proved, will be as solid and as firmly bound at the end of the year as they were at the beginning."—*The Times.*

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TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

YOU CAN IF YOU LIKE
MAINTAIN THE FULL LUXURIANCE
OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR
FROM YOUTH TO AGE,
THE REGULAR USE OF
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Affords such support, strength and nourishment to the Hair as will enable it to resist

The attack of climate and time and to retain its colour and beauty in spite of all.

Unlike many other preparations, Kemp's Douche is a luxurious application for use throughout the day.

Sweetly perfumed, most cooling and refreshing to the head. Every bottle bears the certificate of Professor Attfield as to its absolute purity.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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JUST A LITTLE
Dose After Meals
AS A LIQUEUR
KEMP'S PERFECT
VITAL INVIGORATOR
The Powerful and Safe
TONIC
Will keep you Fit and Well during the
HOT WEATHER.
It is a Wonderful
HEALTH RENEWER—
and has obtained in a marvellously short time an immense sale *throughout India* entirely on account of its invaluable properties.
Per Bottle Rs. 3.

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PURE WATER.

In Bombay with its Excellent Water supply it is comparatively an easy matter to ensure getting Wholesome Water for drinking purposes, but it should be carefully filtered. Outside this favoured city, and especially in up-country stations, the water has to be taken with a faith that is badly misplaced, the usual result being additions to the Health Officers' returns of diseases that are traceable to this source.—*WATER BEING THE GREATEST CARRIER OF INFECTING GERMS.*—The varieties of Filters are almost innumerable. Our own Filter *The Standard* which by later experiments we have made as simple and Perfect as possible, has the following excellent points which will appeal to all those who know what a good filter should be:—

FILTRATION NECESSARY.
WATER CARRIES GERMS.
THE STANDARD FILTER.

1. Filtering Medium easily changed.
2. Specially adapted for India.
3. No pressure required to work it.
4. Suspended impurities eliminated.
5. The Cheapest Filter in India.
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7. No complicated directions.
8. Rapid Filtration.

PRICE: 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8.

REFILLS
of Filtering Medium complete in tins with full directions.
1 gallon, Re. 1-12, 2 gallons, Rs. 2-12.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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ILLUSTRATED
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MADRAS.

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FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lupus, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY.
AT THE
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Under the Patronage and Presence of the President and Members of
THE THESPIAN CLUB.
Performance at 9-15 p.m.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
DHOBIE TALAO.
Two miles of Jubilee Procession.
CINEMATOGRAGH
HUMOROUS FILMS, &c.,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
FROM MONDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY the 25th.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY,
8-30 P.M., AND 9-30 P.M.
PRICES :—Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and annas 8.
Tickets obtainable at the door.
and at Watson's Hotel (Esplanade).
P. METZKER & Co.,
Agents for Films and Projecting Machines.
FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF W. I.
63, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
A GRAND RECEPTION
TO WELCOME
DR. JAS. R. WALLACE, M. D., F. R. C. S.
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EURASIAN
AND
ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLAND
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON MONDAY, 27TH INSTANT, AT 8-30 P.M.
MUSIC, ADDRESSES, REFRESHMENTS.
A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION
MAY BE HAD FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE
GENERAL SECRETARY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
SEMI—DRESS JACKETS,
FROM
Rs. 40.

NOTICE.
ASIA BOND No. 625 of 25-1-96 } 100 cases Whisky marked CC
WARRANT No. 470 of 96 }
Australia Bond No. 638 of 25-1-96 } 100 cases Whisky marked CC
WARRANT No. 471 of 96 }
Above Warrants are missing, and the undersigned are about to apply for duplicate ones.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODAR NATHOO of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
DEWKABAI, widow of the said deceased, and
MADHAVJI VIRJI.....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
D. B. BINNING,
The 21st day of September, 1897.
MR. MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Petitioners' Attorney.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FINE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming grounds. Tennis and Croquet Lawns, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward pupils. Apply "C. F." Advertising Dept., Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New DeLisle Road Sheep Market on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., the right of occupying the 50 Pens in the said Market for sale of five animals (sheep or goats) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 403 E of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March 1898. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.
For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON RICE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSES and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, D Shed, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account and at the risk of Tuucker Heerjee Kessowjee, landed ex s. s. Mutra—
1,9.0 bags, sixteen parts, Rangoon cargo rice.
AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS OF RANGOON "RED VAL."
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, E Shed, by order of Tuucker Canverji Jushee and on account and at the risk of Sea Monst Rajoo.
500 bags of Rangeon Red Val ex s.s. Mutra.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 9th October next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Goods Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
ALSO
1 parcel hat from Santa Cruz to Church Gate, P. W. Bill No. 39807 of 11-5-96.
1 parcel of tin roll from Mozaffar to Mehmadabad, Invoice No. 271 of 2-3 96.
1 parcel clothes and country cheroots, from Surat to Ahmedabad, P W Bi 1 No. 22836 of 1 5 96.
1 parcel containing sheets, from Palanpore to Marine Lines, P W Bill No. 18673 of 7 7 95.
1 empty wooden box, from Khandwa to Church Gate, Invoice No. 91 3 of 21 12 96.
1 box containing dupattas, from Manli to Surat, P W Bill No. 3897 of 29 1 96.
1 parcel containing 2 loongis, from Amritsar to Grant Road, Invoice No. 25 of 3 7 96.
1 box containing lamps and tin, from Ahmedabad to Curreh Gate, P W Bill No. 43387 of 3 9 96.
1 parcel bidi leaves, from Bulsar to Church Gate, P W Bill No. 35537 of 26 9 96.
1 Gladstone bag, from Joypore to Grant Road, P W Bill No. 21467 of 13 5 96.
1 parcel containing l'net and 6 fishing rods, from Amritsar to Grant Road, P W Bill No. 118 of 15 6 94.
1 iron pipe, old, from Dabari to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 2 of 29 9 96.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF 121 CASES FIRE CRACKERS DAMAGED BY WATER.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Shed Victoria Dock, on account of the underwriters:—
Ex. s.s. Hydaspes.
A.S.C.A. & Co. N.F.L.C —131 cases fire crackers damaged by water.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NULL BAZAAR, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ERSKINE ROAD.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Oomer Hajee Soomar, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the north side of a public road called Erskine Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, chawls or ranges of buildings consisting of 29 shops erected and standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 834 3-9 square yards, a little more or less, and bounded on the north by the house of Fuzloodin Premji, on the east by public street called Baba Dhaboo Street, on the south by the said Erskine Road, and on the west by a passage for the halalcore and the range of Mr. Ebrahim Mucha and others, and is assessed in the Collector's books under old Nos. 238, 2491, 2853, 803, 4912 and 4243, Collector's New No. 7513, old Survey Nos. 1137, 1377, 2786, and new Survey No. 4658, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussel's and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany carved square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, real oil paintings, Singers's sewing machine, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful dark bay horse and harness, a large size cooking stove by Smith and Wellstard, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. S. CHART, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—
1 lot of surgical instruments.
1 pair mahogany pier tables.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab horse about 14-2, 9 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 powerful country-bred chesnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, regularly ridden and driven.
1 brown Arab, about 14-3 quiet, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 brand new Hudson's Dunlop Welch tyred bicycle with gear case.
1 second hand high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 Arab pony "Mary," racing pony, plays polo goes in trap.
1 Sindh Skonbold mare "Nelly," very fast, played polo in station games.
The property of Surgeon Captain STREET—
1 handsome strong victoria with a bay Arab gelding, 14-1 and a set of brass mounted harness.
AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Voyani's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of Arab horses and ponies, belonging to different native dealers proceeding to their native country.
AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.
On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 67, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Anthony Manoel DeSouza, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. E. Taurines and Mrs. Adela Conroy, widow, the mortgagors, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting of Marion's camera 12 by 10 with double slides, Meagher's camera 12 by 10 with 3 double slides, Meagher's camera with 3 double slides 8½ by 6½, studio camera with 2 slides, 8½ by 8½, studio tripod stands, studio accessories, balustrades, racks, hea ter, swing curtains, &c., Dalmeyer's 3 B. lens, cabinet Voigtlender lens, 12 by 10 Ross rapid symmetrical lens, No. two and four Voigtlender's Euryscop lens, No. 4 Voigtlender's wide angle lens 12 by 10, Dalmeyer's wide angle lens, Dempy's cabinet portrait lens, enlarging apparatus, 650 negatives, 10 by 8, of views and native characters of India, chest of drawers, plate tables, carpets, sofas, chairs, dressing tables with marble tops, washing tables, &c., &c.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On TUESDAY the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Grant Buildings valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial mahogany household furniture rich glass and crockery and plateware, one first-rate ebony wood grand square piano forte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments, one hand and foot Singer sewing machine, two and three light hanging lamps, one musical box, Persian and Brussels' carpets, pictures, a large aviary with birds, sets of harness, a lot of books, plants, &c., &c., the property of A. W. SEABROOKE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court suit No 630 of 1896, wherein Mr Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr Raghunath Mukand was defendant, the undersigned well sell by Public Auction, by order of the receiver Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas, on the spot, at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October 1897, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant herein in the undermentioned immovable property :—
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or land of ground, with the incompleted building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, on the Government House Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,129 three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or the reabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Ward Nos. 397,398, and Street Nos. 5 and 6, together with the hedges, ditches, sewage sewers, and drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land, part of which is Bram land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhai Dadabhai, and on the south by the property of Nowla Damodhar, and are now in the possession of the said Raghunath Mukand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahubhai and Jamistram, solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1897.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1897, at the rate of seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th instant.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
BOOKING OF ICE AND FISH PARCELS BY THE DOWN NAGPUR, JUBBULPORE AND SOUTH EAST MAIL TRAINS.
THE Public are hereby advised that ICE and FISH Parcels will be received and despatched by the Down Nagpur Mail Train to Stations, where that train stops, Bhusawal to Nagpur inclusive, by the Down Jubbulpore Mail Train where the Train stops to Stations from Burhanpur and onwards, and by the Down South East Mail Train to Stations where the Train stops beyond Poona to Raichur.
E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-first of September, 1897.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.
The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.
The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.
There are 2 Boilers 9½ × 5', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.
Green's Patent Economiser.
One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.
The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candles of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.
Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 25, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.
Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of september, 1897.
SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, plateware, sword, air gun, sma l microscope by Davis, books, wearing apparel, mahogany square piano by Richard Lipp, photo camera, Coventry swift cushion-tyred bicycle, flower pots, victoria in good order, high-wheeled dog-cart with powerful waler mare and harness gentleman's saddle, one small watch-maker's and mechanics' table, one anvil, one grindstone in trough, one indigo grinding machine, a lot of chamois, lamps, etc., the property of H. S. ELWORTHY Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
The property of a gentleman—
1 Rustic cart almost new.
1 phaeton suitable for one or two horses in excellent order.
The property of another gentleman—
1 black cow with calf.
1 new sewing machine on stand gent's bicycle and D. B. fouling piece.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messr. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
1 cottage piano by Rose.
4 Colt's magazine rifle, 12 shots.
1 mahogany grand piano by Broadwood and Sons.
By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned :—
1 gold half-hunting watch.
1 gold minute-repeater watch.
1 diamond and gold brooch.
1 ladies' gold chain and 1 pearl.
3 hand and treadle sewing machines, with and without covers.
1 table musical boxes, 7, 9, 11 and 12 inches rollers, with Hindustani tunes.
AT 2 P.M.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 handsome victoria as good as new.
1 second hand English saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
SALE OF LANDAD PROPERTIES AT SEWREE.
On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Kheraj Dewoo and Hunsraj Dewoo, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hari Ragoba Thakoor and Bhikhibai, his wife, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of February, 1894, the following properties viz.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the Sewree road in the subdistrict of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants and assessed by the Municipality under F ward No. 2195 and Street No. 436 containing, by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under old No. 216 new No. 15120 and new survey No. 2215 and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Cowasjee, on the west by the Sewree Road leading to Wadala, on the north by the property of Deo Jao Antone, and on the south by the property of Dookal Kalka Matra.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of fazandari ground belonging to Curseejee Nowrojee Wadia, together with the well standing thereon situate at Dhakli Sewree in the registration sub-district of Bombay and without the Fort of Bombay and which land is commonly known by the name of Naigaum and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the mortgagors, containing by admeasurement 2142 square yards and thirty-three hundredths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the fazandar under No. 37, 38, and 53, and bounded on the east by the land of Paraji Wani, on the west by the public road, and on the north and south by the property of Waman Baljee ;
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABULA TANK ROAD AT MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURDAY, the 7th day of October at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy :—
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2359, old Survey No. 682, and new survey No. 1681, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 540 (1), 540 (3), 540 (4), and 540 (5), and Street Nos. 30, 30B, 30C, 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the Mazagon Road and partly by property of Oodhowji Muljt and virdhar Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Administrator-General.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SUNKER SETT'S TEMPLE.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, viz.—
All that piece of land, admeasuring three hundred and forty-two square yards and eight inches of another square yard or thereabouts, with the ground floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Andirbag comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayeckrao Juggonnath Sankersett deceased, of the one part, and Muttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwala of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Sweater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 105, 151, 307, 379, 388, new Nos. 1705, 13554, 13555, 13829, 13891, 13893, and 13895, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7-49, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Manockjee Eduljee Contractor and now of Dossabhoy Hillimoria, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, afterwards to Shamji Akbai, and now to Mr. Ruggunath Mucoond.
The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenant and conditions in a certain Indenture of Sub-Lease of the 4th day of May, 1891, contained. A copy of this Indenture of Sub-Lease may be inspected by intending purchasers before the date of sale at the office of the Auctioneers, or on the premises at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	31	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.
Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest as I dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc. on investment Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers who it desire if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th July 1897.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on URRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 32, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	22,500	500	all	1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,625 / 13,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advg.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Alliance	1,750	1,000	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,750	...	50	Nil	48
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,040
Bellasis S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bollard)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Dyeing	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 6	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	950	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	615xd
Bombay Navigational Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	780xd
Central India	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,720
China Mills Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	745
City of Bombay Mills	851	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	1,010
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	125
Dhanraj Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Dombi Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs. 12	560
Ewart Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	910
Fazulbhoy Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs. 40	315
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs. 20	230
Do., Pref.	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	510
Empress	3,000	50	50	dvd 2	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	900xd
Hindustan	87	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	620
Hingangkar Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	720xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	640
Hydershed	70	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	60	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	545
Indian Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	825
James Gira ve	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	225
Jamsedjee Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 71	220xd
Jugmal Bullion	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	8 5
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khatau	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	80 5xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
	300	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	1,090
	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	393
	550	250	250	22	275
	1,000	125	125	dv Rs. 12½	137 1-2
	500	200	200	14	192½
	60	200	200	dvd Rs. 2	225
	50	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 12	205
	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
	400	200	...	dvd Rs. 8	85
	50	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
	100	500	500	dvd Rs. 8	515
	450	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	337½
	100	100	100	dvd Rs. 11	135
	450	450	Rs. 40		475
	200	all	15 pr. ct.		230
	500	500	500	55	70
	120	120	12	dvd Rs. 4	68 3-4
	400	400	dvd Rs. 29		357 1-2
	25	all	15		230
	500	500	dvd Rs. 60		565
	12	12	dvd Rs. 9		163
	500	500	25		440
	75	75	21		385
	50	50	21		385
	1,000	200	200		2,100
	750	750	6		905
	250	Nil.			75
	all		12		220
	10	dvd Rs. 6			1,120

EOUS.

			Half yearly.	
	10	dvd Rs. 15		270
	100	...	12	92
	50		12	45
	100		12	160
	1,500		300	6,6 0
	62		75	1,060
	100		dvd 2	58
	500	5	pr. ct.	503
	50	5	8	1,230
	500	5	pr. ct.	205
	200	dvd Rs. 12		205
	250	8	pr. ct.	310
	10	10	pr. ct.	18
	100	10	pr. ct.	185
	175		21	252
	200		30	183
	10	10	dvd Rs. 15	174xd
	10	10	9 pr. ct.	40
	10	20	...	60
	20	5	12 pr. ct.	145
	100	100	dvd Rs. 8	82xd
	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	500
	100	100	5	60
	500	500	60	1,015
	100	100	135	150
	251	100	dvd Rs. 11	28½xd

ULLION, &c.

	Rs.	23-0
	"	24-14 Nom.
	"	24-13
	"	24-11
	"	34-14
	"	34-12
	"	15-5
	"	15-4
	"	80-0
	"	85-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 9-45m., 9-59s. Low water, 3-9m., 3-59s.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, Application on behalf of B. G. Tilak for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, 11 a.m.

Lecture on "The Soul, the Subject of Religion," by Rev. R. M. Gray, John Connon School, 6 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, complimentary benefit to Mrs. J. H. Nunn, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Palinurus entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Chindwara left its yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Beniarig left the dock yesterday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "The Soul, the Subject of Religion," will be delivered, this evening, at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, at the John Connon School.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.—As will be seen from an advertisement on another page, this new company, notwithstanding keen competition, has been able to secure a large amount of work, owing to very favourable rates of premium, and the right accorded to the policyholders to choose two of their own directors under certain conditions. When other companies refused to insure owing to plague, this company continued its business, which is fast growing every day. The working expenses are based on economical principles, and it speaks well for the management, that with limited expenditure they have been able to do such good business.

A PICK-POCKET AT GRANT ROAD STATION.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moonshee Hoosein Mahomed, chief constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, charged Aziz Waheb, a Mahomedan of bad repute, having a record of four previous convictions against him, with attempting to steal from the pocket of one Kondee Luximon, a labourer, six annas and one pie. On the afternoon of the 20th instant, complainant was carrying a load on his head at the Grant Road station, when he felt someone bumping at him, and on turning round saw the accused walking close behind with his right hand in the complainant's pocket. He was handed over to the railway police. His Worship sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—At the instance of Inspector Sloane, one Mahomed Osman, an old offender, was placed before the same magistrate, on a charge of stealing a cotton purse, containing two annas, from the pocket of one Bhow Harri, a hawker. The accused picked the complainant's pocket of the purse, while the latter was making purchases at a shop at Duncan Road. He was arrested red-handed by the complainant, and handed over to the police. He was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for six months.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SECRETARYSHIP.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Budrodin Tyabji, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, to elect a secretary in the place of the late Hon. Mr. Dharamsi. Out of several candidates mentioned, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, was, on the proposal of Mr. Justice Budrodin, elected. The Anjuman-i-Islam being an influential and the only representative Mahomedan body in Western India, its secretaryship is considered a great prize. It was from this body that the late Mr. Dharamsi was chosen for the Legislative Council. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin is not a new man to the task that has been entrusted to him. While in England he rendered valuable services to the London Indian Society in the capacity of its honorary secretary and vice-president. He was also associated with the Anjuman-i-Islam in London. The public reception given to him by the London Anjuman at the time of his departure for India showed that the members of that body fully recognised the importance of the services rendered by him in the respective capacities of honorary secretary, vice-president, and president of that Mahomedan Association.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jamsetji Rustomji, aged 45 years, son of a Parsee priest, residing at Agiary Lane, Abdul Rahman Street. The deceased had been for some time past serving as a candidate in the office of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents to the British India Steam Navigation Company, in the Fort. From the evidence of the deceased's father it appears that on Tuesday morning the annual "Dasla" holiday of the Parsees having terminated, all the vessels used in the performance of the ceremonies during that period were collected and placed in a tin canister in the front room. The deceased knocked against the canister containing the holy vessels, whether accidentally or knowingly it was not stated, but the father took offence at Jamsetjee, and some high words passed between them. Shortly after the father accidentally knocked against the same articles, when deceased got angry and said, "Have you no eyes to see?" The father said: "Who are you addressing to in that way? I am your father and not a coolie." His father scolded the deceased, telling him that he was setting a bad example to his young brother in addressing him as he did. Here the altercation ended, and the father went out on business, and when he returned home in the evening, he was informed that deceased had not taken his food and been lying in his bed. The father asked deceased to take his food, but the latter refused to do so. Next morning Jamsetjee went to the office without taking his food, and returned home at 3 p.m., when he began to vomit. Being questioned what the matter was with him, deceased replied that it was simply owing to billiousness. The father went and brought a Parsee medical practitioner, who gave the deceased an emetic, and after attending him for about three-quarters of an hour, left, informing the father that deceased had taken arsenic, and advised his removal to the hospital. Deceased was thereupon taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he admitted before the house-surgeon that he had taken a tola of arsenic. Jamsetji grew worse in the hospital, and died at 5-45 a.m., yesterday. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to arsenical poisoning. A Borah vendor of arsenic, having his shop in the Arthur Crawford markets, stated that the deceased came to his shop at 2 p.m. on the previous day and purchased two tolas of arsenic for three annas, stating that he wanted it for medicinal purposes. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

EXTRA TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a daily traveller by tram-car, I would beg to draw, through your esteemed journal, the attention of the local Tramway authorities to the necessity of increasing the number of cars between Kalbadevie Road and the Secretariat, owing to the over-crowding of the cars by the "six-pie-wallahs" travelling from Pydhownie to Money School, before offices and school hours. Ladies and gentlemen after awaiting tram after tram in the scorching sun, or pouring rain, at the various bye-lanes on Kalbadevie Road, cannot possibly obtain a seat, simply because of these magnanimous cheap ticket buyers. The traffic between these two places is very heavy, as hundreds of passengers travelling by tram have their quarters on the Kalbadevie Road, Bhuleshwar, Portuguese Lane, Cavel, and Dady Streets, Old and New Hanuman Lanes. Wittal and Popat Wady, etc., and it is extremely difficult for them to get standing room unless they walk out the distance to Money School, where the car is usually found completely emptied, and the disappointed candidates find room. In like manner, the disappointed ones of the mornings disappoint their co-travellers in the evenings on the same route. It is a treat indeed to see these anxious people like vultures mount the foot-boards of all approaching down cars from the Money School (this being one terminus of the two-pice ride), and after brushing and hustling everyone they can possibly reach, plunge into any available seat. Those having a transfer either from the Carnac Bunder and Girgaum cars have often, nay very often, to walk out the distance home. It would be a boon greatly appreciated by us, if the traffic Manager saw his way in granting the request of suffering passengers by running special cars. I would add that this is but one instance of the many unaccountable delays which those who travel between Kalbadevie Road and Fort have lately experienced—a displeasure not to a few, but to the residents of the above named localities.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 23. BOURGEOIS.

DAMAUN NOTES.

FRIDAY last being the birthday of his Excellency the Governor's son, his Excellency, bearing in mind the needs of the poor, made it an occasion to invite the children of the poor of all castes to his palace and presented to each of them two *pailis* of rice and two annas. The children seemed to be mightily pleased with the welcome present they received.

On Saturday an imposing ceremony was performed at the Episcopal Seminary at Upper Damaun by his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, the officials of the Seminary, and a large Christian gathering. The occasion was the ordination of four young men, Augusto Francisco Souza, Joaquim Antonio Ribeiro, and Telles Francisco, of Goa, and Bernard Francisco Gonsalves, of Bandora, to the dignity of priesthood. Revd. Father Damiao de Souza had especially come down from Goa to take part in the ceremony.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A DISPUTED COAL CONTRACT.

THE LOSS OF THE "EASBY ABBEY."

SORABJEE DADABHAI DUBASH AND OTHERS VS. CURSETJEE JEHANGIR KHAMBATTA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff in this suit was originally Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusjee Dubash, and on his death his sons were substituted in his stead. The plaintiff sued under a contract, dated 10th January, 1896, to recover damages for non-delivery of 1,370 tons of coals sold to him by the defendant. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hemming and Peace, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgment, said that the defendant relied on the clause of the contract, "In the event of the ship being lost, this contract to be null and void," and alleged that the contingency therein contemplated had arisen. It appeared that, on the 14th April 1896, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., declared to the defendant 840 tons of West Hartley coals, ex Easby Abbey, then on her voyage to Bombay and due about the 28th. On Sunday, the 25th, the firm received a telegram, stating that the Easby Abbey was probably lost, and next morning the news was communicated at their office to a number of brokers. On the same day, namely, Monday 27th, the plaintiff received a letter, dated the 25th, in which the defendant declared to him 1,370 tons ex-Easby Abbey. The evidence showed that, on the 15th April, the steamer ran on the Jabal Reef in the Red Sea, receiving serious damage. Eventually after, throwing overboard about 1,000 tons of coal, she was got off the reef with the assistance of two small steamers, and returned to Suez with about 15 feet of water in the fore hold and lesser quantities in other parts of the ship. At Suez the vessel was patched up, but could not be permanently repaired. Part of the cargo was transhipped, and the whole was sold. In the captain's opinion, it was impossible to take the cargo to Bombay with the temporary repairs effected at Suez, and eventually the steamer returned to England for permanent repairs. In these circumstances, it was faintly argued on behalf of the plaintiff that the ship was not lost within the meaning of the contract. But his lordship could not accept this view. In Nusserwanji vs. Volkart Brothers, I. L. R., 13 Bom. 16, Mr. Justice Scott decided in 1888, that, under a similar contract, a ship must be held to have been lost when she was rendered useless for the purpose required, that is for a voyage in fulfilment of the specified contract. That doubtless was a liberal construction of the clause in the contract, but it had apparently satisfied the coal merchants concerned, as it had not led to any modification of the form of contracts. In these circumstances, his lordship said he must hold that, in the contract now under consideration, the expression "the ship being lost" was used in reference to the interpretation put on it in that judgment, and was intended by the parties to cover a casualty such as occurred to the Easby Abbey, which completely prevented her from accomplishing her voyage. The previous clause about the vessel "putting back or putting into any port through stress of weather," evidently referred to a temporary interruption of the voyage, but not to its total abandonment. This was the view apparently at first taken by the plaintiff when he filed the plaint, admitting the loss of the ship. For the purposes of the contract, it appeared clear that the loss of the ship occurred on the 15th April when she ran on the reef. Mr. Russell argued that the loss should be deemed to have occurred on some date later on, when the captain finally decided the voyage to Bombay to be impracticable. But this contention, his lordship remarked, could not be accepted. The defendant's case was that the completion of the voyage was impracticable; and, adopting this view, it was clear that the further continuance of the voyage became impracticable, not when the captain first realised the fact or the owners became aware of it and admitted it, but when the accident occurred which rendered it impossible to proceed with due regard to safety. That was on the 15th April. A question then arose whether a declaration made after the loss was of any effect even if made in good faith. It was argued that there was no need to make any declaration at all. Mr. Justice Scott held that, where certain goods on board a particular ship had been appropriated by the vendor, the clause applied even though such appropriation had not been communicated to the purchaser; and in the particular case before him, he held on the evidence that there had been such an appropriation. It was unnecessary for him (Mr. Justice Fulton) to express an opinion on the correctness or otherwise of this view, for in the present case there was no evidence at all to show any appropriation of any coal on board the Easby Abbey to purposes of this contract until the declaration of the 25th or 27th April. To contend that, without proof of any appropriation at all, the clause could be applied would be to ignore the definite article "the" prefixed to the contract by his lordship. The question whether the appropriation of the coals to the contract must be made not before the loss was known but before it actually occurred, was one of some difficulty. But as the contract was at present worded; it seemed to his lordship, in the absence of all proof of mercantile practice affecting the construction, that the words "the ship" must mean a specified ship carrying coals to Bombay, and that no ship came within that category which had not been specified before the loss. His Lordship was inclined to think that the appropriation of coals by the declaration of the ship, whether on the 25th or 27th, was useless. Assuming that a declaration or appropriation made *bona fide* in ignorance of the loss of the ship, was valid, though made after it had in fact occurred, it was for the defendant to show that such ignorance existed. After referring to the evidence on the point his lordship, looking to the suspicious nature of the circumstances, and the impossibility of explaining satisfactorily why letter C should have been refused in plaintiff's office on the 25th, did not think it was established beyond reasonable doubt that the letter was written before the 27th, or in ignorance of the reported loss of the Easby Abbey, which afterwards turned out to be true. It was accordingly not proved to have been a declaration made in good faith and could not, therefore, be treated as effective, even supposing that if so made after the actual loss of the ship, it would have brought the case within the meaning of the clause. As the damages were not disputed, the plaintiff would get a decree for Rs. 3,455-7-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, from 30th April 1896, till judgment, and costs of the suit, excepting his costs of the commission to England, which was the result of his unwillingness to admit the loss of the ship, notwithstanding his averment in the plaint; and the information furnished in the numbers which he put in of Lloyd's Shipping Index, in which all the material facts were sufficiently stated. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

VIZIANAGRAM AFFAIRS.

We hear from Vizianagram, that there is a good deal of confusion and some discontent regarding the affairs and the estate of the late Maharaja. He left no wife or children, but his mother, the dowager Maharanee, had persuaded him to adopt a boy, a relative of hers. This boy will not be of age for three or four years, and the question now is about the management of the estate until that time comes. By his will the late Maharaja sanctioned the adoption and at the same time left to his mother the Maharanee 30 lakhs of rupees. This lady is a person of great strength of character, she has long been the real ruler of the place, and has besides private affairs of her own. Her wish was that the management of the estate should be left to her until the adopted boy attained majority, and she asked that the services of an experienced Civilian should be lent to her for the revenue management of the estate, which is a very large one. Subsequently she offered to forego her claim to the bequest of the 30 lakhs, and also eventually to leave her own property to the young Maharaja, of course on the understanding that the control of the *zamindari* should primarily be in her hands. It now appears that the Government of Madras whilst accepting her offer to waive the bequest, contemplate appointing a Civilian as practically independent manager and guardian of the minor and of the estate. This, of course, is a very different state of things from what the Maharanee intended. We trust that in the arrangement ultimately made there will be nothing done which will give the Maharanee any cause for complaint. If she voluntarily resigns so large a legacy it is quite clear that she is entitled to a reasonable *quid pro quo*, and it would be manifestly unfair that she should, after behaving so generously, be reduced to the status of a dependent. In a matter also of such importance, where such great interests are involved, she should be allowed every facility of advice, and should fully understand what may be the consequences of any rights she may assign away. The Madras Government, and indeed the Indian Empire generally, is under heavy obligations to the Vizianagram family, and the late Maharaja was a staunch supporter of the Government even when native interests appeared to clash with Government measures. The Madras Government, therefore, is in honour bound to see that the family is treated with the utmost liberality and consideration, and nothing definite and final should be done until after thoroughly ascertaining and consulting the Maharanee's wishes.—*Pioneer.*

AN IMPUDENT FRAUD has been perpetrated upon a well-known Member of Parliament. This gentleman recently entered a small chemist's establishment in Northampton and asked for a box of Holloway's Pills. A packet was given to him, for which he paid and then left the shop. Having to leave for London that evening, it was not until he was in the train, many miles away from Northampton, that he discovered he had been swindled. Instead of Holloway's Pills he found that a pernicious and worthless imitation had been foisted upon him. Of course the rubbish was thrown away, and the M. P. had to wait until he arrived in London before he could get the genuine article.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 21st September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 15 3-4 feet against 12 feet 11 inches same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Rice crops in southern parts of Ghorabari and Shahbandar at full reaping. Rats doing some damage in Shahbandar and Sujawal talukas. Locusts appeared in Kati, Sehwan, Jati, Mirpur Batoro and Kohistan, causing slight damage to crops in the two last named talukas. Fodder good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of foodgrains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Kharif crops full of promise. Locusts passed over Mehar Taluka. Prices continue high. Cattle in good condition. Grass abundant.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops thriving. Harvesting in four talukas. Rabi preparations in four talukas. Locusts in seven talukas, doing damage in three. Rain in fifve talukas, average 63 cents. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops flourishing. Preparations for rabi commenced. Rain during week 50 cents in Kashmor. Fodder sufficient. Water supply in Desert Canal considerably decreased. Water supply in Begari tail also reported insufficient. Price of jowari fallen by 12 chataks, of bajri by 8 chataks, of rice by 4 chataks; of wheat risen by 8 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches at Umarkot, minimum 25 cents at Mirpur Khas. Locusts in five talukas, doing slight damage in three. Nara floods entered Khipra on 12th and destroyed kharif crops in some dehs.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 2 cents at Jhalod, minimum 45 cents at Dohad. Total for season, maximum 33 inches 92 cents at Godhra, minimum 18 inches 87 cents at Dohad. More rain wanted for rice standing crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful. Price of maize has fallen in Dohad from 10 to 15 seers per rupee. Price of bajri also has fallen slightly in Kalol, Halol and Godhra.

Kaira.—(For week ending 20th September 1897).—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 20 cents at Matar, minimum 86 cents at Borsad; average for the district 1 inch 65 3-4 cents. Total for season, maximum 32 inches 97 cents at Thasra, minimum 21 inches 30 cents at Kaira; average for the district 24 inches 30 1-2 cents. Standing crops are in good condition. Reading of bajri commenced in some places. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8 seers, wheat 7 1-2 seers, rice 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 30 cents at Vagra, minimum 61 cents at Ankleshvar. Total for season, maximum 37 inches 85 cents at Broach, minimum 20 inches 52 cents at Amod. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of til and tur completed in some places. Sowing of jowari commenced in Amod. Weeding operations continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops of good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 81 cents at Jalalpor, minimum 67 cents at Chikhli. Total for season, maximum 57 inches 2 cents at Pardi, minimum 31 inches 87 cents at Olpad. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. The price of jowari has fallen, being 7 seers 4 chataks per rupee as against 6 seers 15 chataks of last week.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Dhulia 1 inch 49 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 1 inch 77 cents at Jalgaon and minimum 20 cents at Yaval. Total for season at Dhulia 20 inches 30 cents; average for the district 21 inches 6 cents. More rain wanted at Chopda. Sowing of kharif completed. Weeding continues. Reaping of bajri commenced in three talukas. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowings. Green grass plentiful. Condition of agricultural stock improving.

Nasik.—Rain during week 78 cents. Rainfall is insufficient in parts of Sinnar and Satana talukas. Weeding operations in kharif crops in progress. Standing crops good. Land being prepared for rabi cultivation. More rain wanted in a few places in Sinnar and Satana talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in Yeola and Satana talukas. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 17th and 18th; heavy on 20th; total of week 3 inches 40 cents; total to date 71 inches 71 cents, being 5 inches 45 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° on 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th; 2° warm on 16th, 19th and 21st and nil on 20th. Vapour in air excessive thoroughout the week except on 18th, when it was normal. Abnormal wind from south-east on 15th and 16th, from north-north-east on 19th, from north-north-west on 20th, and from east-north-east on 21st; wind normal on 17th and 18th. Distant lightning on 18th and 21st; thunder and lightning on 19th and 20.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 86 cents; in the talukas, maximum 2 inches 47 cents at Mahim, minimum 80 cents at Shahapur. Total for season at Sadar Station 110 inches 71 cents. Weeding in progress. State of standing crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice 2nd sort at 6 seers per rupee at Kalyan and Bhiwndi and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere. Cattle healthy except in one village of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 16 cents at Alibag, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Khalapur. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 8¾ tolas per rupee. Price stationary elsewhere except at Mangaon and Mahad, where it has respectively risen and fallen by one seer. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain useful everywhere, maximum 3 inches 84 cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 1 inch 72 cents at Rajapur. Cattle in good condition. Early rice crops ready.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 71 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 1 inch 17 cents at Indapur and minimum 7 cents at Junnar. Total for season at district head-quarter stations 18 inches 51 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. The standing crops are in good condition to the Maval portion of the district, but more rain is wanted in the Deshi portion there was rain during the week, and kharif crops have been benefited. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced in parts of the Indapur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond Petha. The condition of cattle in the Maval portion is good, but fodder is still insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. There was a slight rise in the price of bajri in the Khed Taluka and of jowari in the Bhimthadi Taluka. In Poona the price of jowari has fallen from 7 seers to 8 seers and of bajri from 6½ seers to 8 seers per rupee. Prices are stationary in Sirur, Purandhar, Junnar and Mulshi, and they have slightly fallen in other talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district except Akola, maximum being 1 inch 55 cents at Parner, minimum 2 cents at Karjat. Total for season, maximum 17 inches 40 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 5 inches 2 cents at Shrigonda. Prospects of kharif crops improving. Rabi sowing commenced in all parts. Condition of cattle improving. District average price of jowari 7 seers 21 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week at Sholapur 39 cents, Barsi 1 inch 5 cents, Madha 2 inches 40 cents, Karmala 60 cents, Pandharpur 4 inches 91 cents and Malsiras 2 inches 85 cents. Total for season at Sholapur 12 inches, Barsi 11 inches 78 cents, Madha 24 inches 35 cents, Karmala 7 inches 96 cents, Pandharpur 17 inches 25 cents, Sangola 7 inches 21 cents and Malsiras 10 inches 85 cents. More rain wanted in Karmala and Sangola talukas. The rain of the week has much benefitted the standing crops. Sowing of rabi in progress throughout the district. Supply of fodder insufficient, but the supply of green grass has made up the insufficiency in most places. The condition of cattle is improving. Prices of food-grains steady. Price of jowari at Sholapur 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 7 cents at Satara; maximum 43 cents at Patan, minimum 2 cents at Karad. Total fall 35 inches 37 cents. No rain at Wai, Khanapur, Man and Khatav talukas. Reaping of early crops continues. Standing crops doing well. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle in fair condition except in Man and Khatav talukas.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 7 cents, Sindgi 3 cents, Bijapur 2 cents, Bagevadi 32 cents, Muddebihal 47 cents, Bagalkot 2 cents, Badami 5 cents and Hungund 1 inch 2 cents. Standing kharif crops doing well. Rabi sowing in progress. Condition favourable for rain and considerable fall expected everywhere. Green grass generally procurable. Condition of cattle improving. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Indi; Bijapur, Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund, risen in Sindgi and are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain slight during week throughout the district, except at Chikodi. Hukeri and Gokak, maximum 79 cents at Chandgad, minimum 2 cents at Parasgad and Nargod. More rain urgently needed to prevent young early crops from withering. Average price of jowari 8¼ seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle is gradually improving. Fodder still dear, but green grass is available in places. Public health generally good. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen. Food-supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 12 cents in Hangal to 2 inches 57 cents in Gadag. Cotton sowing in progress. Price of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 25 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 14 cents at Ahundgod. Weeding still continues in some talukas. Pani rice harvest begun in Karwar but progressing slowly owing to rain. Other rice crops in ears. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 33 cents. Total for season, 25 inches 48 cents. Weeding operations and cultivation of soil for sowing wheat in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 35 tolas, 8 seers 35 tolas, 9 seers 30 tolas and 8 seers 35 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 2 inches 6 cents. Total for season 20 inches 73 cents. Crops good. Weeding of kharif crops in progress. Price of bajri 8 seers and jowari 8½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 92 cents. Total for season 33 inches 82 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Weeding operations in progress in Baroda and Naosari divisions. Break of rain wanted for crops other than rice in Baroda Division. Sowing of late kharif crops continues in Kadi Division. Bajri stalks cut down in one taluka of Amroli Division owing to excessive rain. Price of bajri 15, wheat 15, rice superior 12, and inferior 15 pounds per British rupee.

THE SCENE AT THE GREEK FRONTIER.

EARLY in the afternoon I drove out, accompanied by one of the Crown Prince's staff, along the shady road that leads towards Domokos. On either side at intervals were camps of Greek soldiers, though the road itself offered but few signs, in the way of traffic, &c., that so large a force lay in the immediate neighbourhood. Passing the Greek sentries, we found ourselves upon the neutral strip of ground which lay between the Turkish and Greek armies. Perhaps of all the varied sensations of warfare there is none more strange than that experienced in such circumstances as these. A small narrow ravine separated the lines of Turks and Greeks, a ravine scarcely 300 or 400 yards across. Along the crests right and left stood the sentries of the two armies, so near to one another that from the Greek side I could distinctly hear a Turkish officer giving instructions to his men as he changed the guard. Face to face in grim silence stood Greek and Turk, resting upon their rifles, while here and there along either line little white flags announced the existence of the armistice, and marked the frontier of the two forces. From the centre of the ravine—for I descended—the effect was most curious, as on either hand the two long lines, stretching almost to vanishing-point, stood out clear against the scorching sky. The Turks, like the Greeks, had posted their men close together, and there was scarcely a gap of 30 yards between sentry and sentry.

The stillness of the hot afternoon was oppressive in the extreme, and the motionless figures of the men, as they stood gazing at one another across the narrow ravine, added a tragic figure to the otherwise peaceful landscape. Here face to face, yet restrained by honour and obedience from flying at one another's throats, stood the victorious Turks and the defeated Greeks. The strains of a band playing in the Turkish camp floated in the still air across to us, and told plainly enough that beyond the long thin line of Turkish sentries lay the great army.—From "During the Armistice," by Walter B. Harris, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

CONSOLS were 3-16ths per cent. lower in London, yesterday, at 111 7-16; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ½ per cent., to 117¼. A further sum of about £325,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8th to 2 5-8 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 2 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London declined ½d., say to 26½d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 7-8 cent. cheaper, at 58⅝ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. higher, at 4·84¾ dollars. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, returning to last Monday's quotation of £62 15-16. The Banks' buying rate in London on India was unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee, Paris quotations come unaltered.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34¾s. per 492 lbs., business done via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 44⅛s. per 416 lbs., Sellers, via the Canal, September-October shipment to Havre; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43s. per 416 lbs. Sellers, via the Canal, same shipment to Antwerp; Brown Rapeseed at 39⅛s. per 416 lbs., Sellers, via the Canal, same shipment to Antwerp; and Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs., business done via the Canal, October shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-32d. higher, at 4 1-32d. per lb., and Arrivals advanced 1-64d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, 6 13-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were 8 points higher in both positions, at 6·58 cents for December, and 6·71 cents for March. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop at the Ports for the new season now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two years preceding:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	38,000	33,000	20,000
Four days' Receipts	170,000	179,000	99,0 0
Since 1st September	491,000	638,000	230,000

There is but little change to report in our local market this evening. Prices of New Cotton have ruled about the same as yesterday; but dealers have seemed disinclined to go on contracting. For ready old stuff the Mills are the only buyers, taking small lots to meet their requirements at current rates

Meantime, some more rain is reported by to-day's telegraphic advices from the districts to have fallen in the Oomrawattee, Broach, Dharwar circles, ranging from 3 inches at Jalgaum to 1 1-8 inch at Khanqaum in the first-named circle; 2 3-4 inches having been registered at Broach; and 2 1-2 inches at Hubli; 1 1-2 inch also fell at Bhawnuggur in the Dhollera circle; and nearly 2 inches at Bellary. The crop prospects continue satisfactory over the area generally, the weather being seasonable, and the plants showing bolls, more or less forward, in the two earlier growths.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7 bales.
Rapeseed	2,832 cwts.
Castorseed	3,140 "
Rice	10,573 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—At opening the market was apparently very steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates from Calcutta came firm at 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, but during the day speculators came in as strong buyers, with the usual effect of a fall in rates of 1-16d. all round. The market closes unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs "	166½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have ruled to-day at 96 3-8 for Cash, for 3¼ per Cents, and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, in a steady market; Threes declined to 91¼.

SHARES continue dull with very little business doing. Sholapore Mills have advanced Rs. 20; Lukhmidas, Rs. 10; and Currimbhoy, Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 15-16
Bar Silver 25 3-4

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here to-day.

NAPLES, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 23.

The P and O. Company's steamer Rohilla, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, (extra) left here this afternoon for London direct.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 23.

Mail steamer Parramatta, from Australia, arrived

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	214	191	9	414
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	7,27,391	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 9 weeks ...	8,26,391	11,66,347	45,580	20 38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,851	1,10,405	6,397	2,22,653
Per mile of Ry do.	230	301	14	518
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,05,581	38,268	18,71,479

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,653
Increase to date ..... " 1,66,839

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Including the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	93	2	161
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,20,766	15,44,769	45,132	25,10,667
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,30,766	17,00,769	49,132	27,80,667
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,777	1,58,090	6,855	3,09,722
Per mile of Ry. do.	87	94	4	185
Total to corresponding date do.	11,47,593	13,50,000	59,927	25,08,120

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 39,722
Increase to date ..... " 2,72,547

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—September 6, at Aurangabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant S. O. Boyd, R. A., of a daughter.
BOYLE—September 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of William MacGormac Boyle, of a son.
FORBES—September 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. C. Forbes, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter.
GUINNESS—September 1, at Jamalpur, Bengal, the wife of R. Whitmore Guinness, Assistant Medical Officer, East Indian Railway, of a son.
NOBLE—September 17, at Landour, the wife of Captain M. M. Noble, R. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

RANKIN—September 11, at Sasseram, Christina Robb, the dearly beloved wife of James T. Rankin, I. C. S., aged 25 years.
ROE—September 15, at Amraoti, Katharine Cecily, daughter of Surgeon-Major R. B. Roe, aged 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.

LAST week we drew attention to the ominous persistence of plague in the districts. The returns for the week ending September 17 are by no means reassuring in this regard. The total number of fresh cases was 916, and deaths 687. These cases were distributed over the seven districts of Surat, Thana, Poona, Satara, Nasik, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Baroda territory, Kolhapur, and the Southern Maratha Country, and Palanpur. The pestilence has crept over a wide area, and in some localities has invaded the scattered villages, spreading gradually and unobserved from one hamlet to another. This is especially the case in the Satara district, where it has become diffused from Kharad, as a centre throughout a great number of villages. The fresh cases detected in that district numbered 394, the deaths being 306. The Poona district comes next with 168 fresh cases and 123 deaths, Cutch Mandvie coming third, nominally with 123 and 114, respectively. The situation obviously calls for a policy of vigorous repression. But, unfortunately, at the very time when energetic measures on a comprehensive scale are urgently required to check the insidious spread of plague, the requirements of the large army, now nearly approaching 60,000 men, concentrated on the frontier, have deprived the Government of the services of a large number of commissioned medical officers until lately employed on plague duty. In addition to this diminution of the controlling and directing staff the Government have been obliged, very reluctantly, to withdraw some forty assistant surgeons and hospital assistants from plague duty and send them to Rawal Pindi and Peshawar.

This weakening of the machinery necessary to combat the plague with any degree of success may entail consequences infinitely more disastrous than anything that may be expected to happen on the frontier. If the Afridis were to be given a free hand in their native mountains for a whole twelve months they could not organise an invasion of India. They would not venture to leave the shelter of their transfrontier fortresses, for the instant penalty would be destruction. To come to close quarters with those fierce barbarians, it will be necessary to "lift their purdah," and seek them on the lofty—and very distant—Tirah plateau. The wildest alarmist will not assert that the Afridi will ever make his way to Calcutta or effect a lodgment in Madras. Unfortunately the same cannot be predicated of the far more formidable microbe of plague. Give that enemy a chance, and it is impossible to assign a limit to the extent of its ravages. If it be a question of choosing between the two, the microbe is an infinitely more dangerous enemy than the Afridi. A limit can be assigned to the incursions of the mountaineer; but it is impossible to fix the boundary which plague will not pass, or to calculate beforehand the destruction of life and property which might follow if it were to steal its way into Madras through the Southern Mahratta country, and thence north-east to Bengal and Calcutta. From this point of view it would be good statesmanship to let the tribesmen simmer for a few months in their own juice, and give adequate attention to the progress of the plague in the Mofussil. There is some reason to fear that the Government of India in requisitioning the services of commissioned officers and men of the Subordinate Medical Service for frontier work do not realise the peril which threatens India from the almost unseen and unsuspected creeping of plague from village to village in so many districts. It has been well said that plague spreads slowly like a drop of oil on a sheet of paper, but it spreads and spreads. Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn hit the nail on the head when he reported in the beginning of the year to the Government of India that there is no salvation against plague outside effective sanitary measures. Such measures should now be applied with the utmost vigour and resolution to stamp out the plague in the Mofussil before it reaches the great cities and dense populations on the other side of India.

We do not include the City of Bombay in this warning, in spite of the fact that yesterday there were seventeen new cases of plague and thirteen deaths, within one or two of the number a year ago when the presence of plague in our midst was first detected. There is a vast difference between a city which has gone through the experience of a severe visitation of plague, and one where it has yet to become epidemic. The almost uniform experience of great cities, which have been scourged by plague, is that the outbreak is followed by a more or less prolonged period of comparative immunity. The great plague of London was not followed by an outbreak of the disease in the following or in any subsequent year. An interval of some quarter of a century occurred between the two plague epidemics in Milan, the second was not followed by a third. The plague at Marseilles that carried off 66,000 men, women and children in the early part of the last century, has not been followed by any similar visitation. It is true that the Hong Kong plague of 1894 appears to have been an exception to the general rule. The recrudescence in Hong Kong in 1895 bore no proportion in extent, severity or duration to the outbreak of 1894, which carried off 3,000 people. It yielded easily to the measures of repression applied by the local authorities. The city of Canton lost 100,000 of its population in 1894, if there were a recrudescence in the following year it was so slight that it escaped general notice. It has been long since recognised that the plague enters a city, goes through a period of growth, attains its maximum, and then declines in a curve almost exactly reproducing that of its rise. The period covered by this invariable sequence of phenomena varies from five to seven months. When the plague germ has run the prescribed course it appears to lose its strength and virulence, although if conveyed into a new and suitable nidus, it recovers and will run its course anew. These considerations would not justify any relaxation of vigilance. On the contrary they encourage a renewal of energy and effort by the prospect of successful results from the measures which experience has shown to be effective. The Bombay Plague Committee and the Health Department have acquired during last year a knowledge of the plague and its ways such as all the epidemiologists of the world did not possess in September 1896,

OVER the signature of Acting Surgeon-General Hay the report on the Civil Medical Institutions of the City of Bombay was issued yesterday. The St. George's Hospital is naturally first dealt with. Surgeon-Colonel Arnott was in charge during the whole of the period reported upon, and his labours were attended with much success. The number of patients treated, however, was fewer than in the previous two years, being 1879 as compared with 2,037 and 2,039, respectively. The number of out-patients also showed a decrease. The Surgeon-General calls attention to the very unfavourable comparison which the women's side of the hospital bears with the men's and expresses the hope that Government will, when funds permit, build the New Women's Hospital. The work has been long deferred and the necessity becomes more urgent as time goes by. The quarters for the apothecaries also require to be rebuilt and the rebuilding has been sanctioned, but a commencement has not yet been made. There are other pressing needs in connection with this institution. Dr. Arnott before leaving urged them upon the attention of Government. They include a laundry with modern appliances, and the completion of the other buildings according to the accepted plan in addition to those already stated. If a new Women's Hospital is not soon to be built the present premises will require some outlay of money, as the lavatories and bathrooms are reported to be in need of improvement. As far as the internal economy of the hospital is concerned everything is most highly spoken of. That it will so continue and that the successful treatment of patients will be fully maintained under the new chief physician, goes without saying. The report of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital under charge of Surgeon-Colonel Hatch, also shows a falling off in the number of in-patients, but it received a more serious class of cases for treatment. The year was very unhealthy. During the latter half of it plague was prevalent, and there being more or less of a panic among the poor, as is shown, only those that were obliged to sought treatment in the hospital where, having postponed going till the last moment, they frequently died shortly after admission. It is explained that the reduction of both in-patients and out-patients was further due to the plague, and the consequent exodus. From 5,954 the number of in-patients fell to 5,443, and from 26,598 the number of out-patients fell to 24,715.

THE Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospitals and Dwarkadas Lallubhai Dispensary, which together are under Surgeon-Major Dimmock's charge, showed a slight increase in the numbers of in-patients, though the total of out-patients fell off. The Cowasji Jehanghier Hospital under Surgeon-Captain Herbert, was little below last year's figures. Various improvements are necessary in the building, and may be commended to the charitable. Dr. Herbert is pronounced by the Surgeon-General to be a skilful operator, and the institution of which he has charge does a very great amount of useful work. A decrease in figures is also reported in other hospitals, Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Easdon, Senior Assistant Surgeon, the House Surgeon of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, has, as is always the case, been very highly praised for good work, and this officer is reported as deserving of the greatest consideration from Government. His excellent work has helped to make the hospital very popular. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Parakh also speaks well of the Hospital Assistants attached to the hospital and the subordinate staff. The hospital is pronounced to be in every way a well-conducted and popular Institution, but owing to the scare caused by the plague, there were fewer out-door and in-door patients than ordinary, as has been the case at almost all the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Presidency. Miss Benson is credited with good work at the Cama Hospital and its affiliated dispensaries. Of the Leper Asylum at Matunga, Dr. Chowksey reports that no progress of any kind in the successful treatment of leprosy has been achieved in the asylum, and the experience of this institution is on a par with that of similar ones in India and in Norway. Dr. Hansen in his latest work on leprosy deals with the subject of treatment, and it appears that he too has given a fair trial to almost all the new methods of treatment suggested from various quarters and they have been tried in this asylum also with identical results,—that is amelioration in many cases, but no cure. The thyroid gland treatment was extensively tried during the year, but without any benefit to the patients. The other minor hospitals are briefly reported upon. Surgeon-Colonels Arnott Parakh, and Hatch, Surgeon-Captain Herbert and the All Saints' Sisters and Nurses come in for special praise from Dr. Hay.

GENERAL BOURBAKI, one of the most distinguished of the generals of the Second Empire, who patriotically accepted a command under the "Men of the Pavement" who seized power on the 4th September, has just passed away. He fought in the Crimea and afterwards in the Italian Campaign which was to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, but was destined to lead by slow and certain steps to the aggrandisement of Prussia and the dismemberment of France. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine he would have given his life to avert, but the fates were pitiless. He was given the command of the Army of the East in the winter of 1870-71 by Gambetta, who believed in the possibilty of compelling the Prussians to raise the siege of Paris by sending an army across the Rhine into South Germany. It was a mad enterprise, and the more so that the Civilian Minister of War was absolutely ignorant of the number and disposition of the German forces guarding the Rhine. Bourbaki regarded the operation entrusted to him as a forlorn hope, his military experience left him no illusions as to the probable result. When his army was well on its way eastward, General Von Werder coming from the north threatened his flank and forced him to move to the south, and if possible, throw himself into Lyons—the second military centre of France,—as Paris was the first. About that time, however, the Lyons Reds going one better than the men who saw in the presence of the enemy on French soil are admirable excuse for overthrowing the dynasty and establishing a Republic were engaged in setting up an independent Social and Democratic Republic of their own. But General Bourbaki was not permitted to reach Lyons. Von Werder pressed him so closely, but the only means of escaping another Sedan was to cross the Swiss frontier, where of course the much harassed and half-starved army of the East had to lay down their arms. That was the disastrous close of a brilliant military career full of promise. He narrowly escaped being enmeshed by Bismarck's unscrupulous manœuvres in the intrigues which hastened the fall of Metz and ruined the reputation and fame of Marshal Bazaine. Bourbaki, however, overwhelming the loss of the Army of the East, was an honest man. No one ever impugned his patriotism or his military honour.

THE mortality statistics, this week, show an almost imperceptible fall in Bombay city. The week's death-roll has fallen from 876 to 869, equivalent to a death-rate of 52·83 per annum per thousand, as compared with 53·02 a week ago. The weekly average over five years is under 31; whilst cholera decreases, plague again increases, and whereas the latter is shown to have accounted for 35 deaths, eight more than last week, the latter is debited with 31, as compared with 41 last week. The figures under phthisis are the same as last week, namely, 133, both dysentery and diarrhœa being slightly less. Eighty-four are shown to have died of old age, as compared with 57 last week. Diseases of the respiratory organs carried off 133 as against 185—the head under which the greatest difference of the week occurs. Second Nagpada, Kamatipura, Parel, Upper Colaba, and Dongree are shown to have been comparatively the unhealthiest districts in the past week,

IT is notified in the Bombay *Government Gazette* that on the recommendation of the Sardars of the Deccan made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council, under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Meherban Na... Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, ... Ichalkaranji, to be an Additional Membe... Excellency's Council for the purpose o... Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending September ... dollars were transferred to the Custom... export to the value of Rs. 22,52,000 ... exactly the same value was received ... for the coinage.

THE services of the Reverend ... Junior Coaplain, Church of Eng... placed at the disposal of the Gov... for Field Service.

MR. R. J. C. LORD, I.C.S., A... Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, ... Joint Sessions Judge to exerci... orders, jurisdiction in the C... Ahmednagar Sessions Divisi...

MR. E. H. HEARN is to ... sioner and Director of Land... ture during the absence of ... Mackenzie, M.B.A.C., I.C...

MR. L. M. BOSS is ap... Engineer for Irrigatio... absence of Mr. Ali Akb...

MR. P. J. CORBET... Grade, is granted lang...

THE services of ... R. E., Assistant En... Carey, R. E., As... replaced at the disp... in the Military De...

LIEUTENANT CAR... to the Political Agen...

CAPTAIN F. W. ... Political Resident, A... the Secretary of Stat... period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT E. O'B... Political Superintenden... ent of Police, Palanpur...

MR. F. K. BOYD, I.C.S... Secretary of State for Indi... the period of his leave.

MR. G. D. MADGAVK... by the Secretary of Sta... furlough, on medical c...

MR. E. C. OZANNE ... her Majesty's Coven... Bombay Establishme... July 1897.

SURGEON-MAJOR K... pointed to act as Dep... Gujarat Registration ... own duties.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN ... Sanitary Commissioner, ... is allowed privilege le... months. The Civil Su... him during his absence.

A HONGKONG teleg... gives the following quo... 880 dollars per chest ... 970 dollars. At Shan... Malwa, 670 taels; old ... taels. The sales of Bom... fortnight, were reported ... being quoted at Rs. 146 ... Shanghai at 352 bales on ... per tael.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S... BAYLEY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Sultan has ratified the peace preliminaries.

THE TUNIS QUESTION.

Several leading English papers attack Lord Salisbury's concession to France regarding Tunis; but it is believed in some quarters that it paves the way to an arrangement regarding other pending questions with France, the settlement of which would make France conciliatory in regard to Egypt.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE QUESTION.

A meeting of the Banks belonging to the Clearing House was held, yesterday, when the Bank of England's policy regarding the proposed Silver Reserve was discussed, and it was decided to communicate with the Bank in reference thereto.

It is understood that all present objected to the new policy.

A HINT TO THE BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

The *Standard's* money article regrets the mistaken expectations prevailing in the Bombay Silver Market owing to the Bank of England's action.

SAD NAVAL DISASTER.

A German Torpedo boat has foundered off Cuxhaven.

The Commander, Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and seven men were drowned.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

The "Journal des Debats" says that M. Hanotaux has agreed to the abrogation of article IV. in the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1893.

RUSSIAN WARNING TO GREECE.

Count Muravieff has declared to the Greek Minister at St. Petersburg, that the European Concert considers its mission ended, and that any step Greece now takes will be at her own risk.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS.

SMOLENSKI ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

ATHENS, SEPT. 23.

The Greek General Smolenski has been ordered to proceed immediately to Volo.

Popular excitement here is increasing, and public meetings are being organised to protest against the acceptance of the terms of peace.

THE MOB BURN THE TREATY.

A large crowd assembled here last night, and burned the text of the treaty.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 23.

A disastrous cyclone has visited the district of Brindisi, killing forty-five and injuring seventy-nine people.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH GENERAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The death is announced of General Bourbaki.

(General Bourbaki, born in 1816, was a distinguished General, who fought brilliantly in the Crimea, Italy, and during the Franco-Prussian War. He was General-in-Chief of Army of the East in 1871.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. India, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

Drawing for the Harris Football Tournament held, yesterday, with the following result:—Yorkshire play Royal Artillery, Colaba; Durham Light Infantry play Royal Fusiliers; Royal Rifles play 20th Hussars; Middlesex Regiment play Royal Artillery, Kirkee. Only eight teams have entered. The tournament commences on 1st October.

ILLNESS OF MISS SPRAGGE.

POONA, THURSDAY.

It is with general regret that Miss Sprague, daughter of General Sprague, now on his way to Poona, has been attacked by the plague.

CONDITION OF MISS LYSTER.

The temperature of Miss Lyster, who is suffering from malaria, was 104° Fahr. to-day. Although the case is considered to be going on favourably,

SILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 23.

There are new cases and 17 deaths round Poona and 6 deaths in Poona city; 5 deaths in Poona cantonment; 4 cases and 3 deaths in Ghorpadi; 7 deaths in Lonowli.

There are 7 patients in the hospital; 3 are dangerously ill.

Seven died in the hospital.

Nothing here for the last two days, as disease will soon die out.

THE FAMINE.

IMPROVING GENERALLY.

RELIEF WORKS CLOSED IN BENGAL AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The number under Famine relief, this week, is 1,800,000 everywhere but in the Central Provinces, where a further increase of eighteen per cent. in gratuitous relief is reported. Prices remain slightly easier in Bengal and Behar, and a little changed elsewhere. Relief works already for the most part closed in Bengal. In the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, much improved in these districts gratuitous relief is also expected to be very serious there. Those who are receiving some form of assistance, however, number about a week's allowances in a lump to enable them to go to their homes.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Volunteers, to-day again met the Poona Club at Simla was present to see the game. The practically the same as yesterday's. The Black Watch in the extreme left, unchanged, but the result was very different, the Volunteers being beaten by four goals to one, which were made in the first half. Both sides have, therefore, won the Football cup for the year.

LATER.

The Durand Tournament, to-day's Simla Volunteers, ended in a game. A goal was scored first half, after which no further though extra ten minutes were added to endeavour to settle it.

The Rifles are a somewhat stronger team, Captain Reid for the Volunteers shot after shot, was frustrated. The game will be played to-morrow.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE OPERATING FORCES.

MARCH AGAINST THE HADDA MULLAH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Yesterday morning, after the enemy had been beaten off, General Blood marched out and joined General Elles, who had come up through the Mohmand country from Shabkadr with the whole of his first Brigade and a part of the Second. He put General Elles in command of General Wodehouse's Brigade in addition, and himself marched on to join General Jeffreys in the Mohmand country.

General Elles, meanwhile, is to march with the whole force at his disposal to Kurchinarai, at the mouth of the Bedmani Pass, where he will attack the Hadda Mullah's camp, to-day. Opposition is expected.

HADDA MULLAH'S CAMP ATTACKED AND TAKEN.

LATER.

General Elles, to-day, attacked the Hadda Mullah's Camp in the Bedmani Pass, which was taken after a stiff fight, the 2nd Punjab Infantry and Maxims crowning the heights.

When news was despatched General Elles was moving along the top of the Pass to the Camp on the far side.

GENERAL JEFFREYS' TROOPS.

The bravery shown by the troops of General Jeffreys' Brigade on the 16th is being much talked of with admiration by people of the country.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SADDA EXPECTED.

It is reported that the Mamuzais are again collecting to attack Sadda, in the Kurram Valley.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT ZAGAI.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET A SUCCESS.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 23.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Panjkora, 22nd September (Inayat Kila, 20th September) says:—The Brigade marched this morning to attack the enemy in a fortified village, Zagai. Sharp fighting ensued, chiefly with the Buffs, on the right. Severe loss was inflicted upon the tribesmen. The village was taken and the retirement cleverly executed. Firing began at 8-50 a.m., and ceased by 12-30.

The casualties were two officers of the Buffs slightly wounded; two British soldiers, wounded, of the Buffs; and 9 Native troops, of the 38th Dogras; total casualties 13.

LATER.

The attack on Zagai which was made this morning by the 2nd Brigade was entirely successful. A reconnaissance by a Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers revealed the fact that the village was strongly held. The Buffs were on the right, the 38th Dogras in the centre, Guides Infantry on the left, and 35th Sikhs reserve. Firing began on the left at 8-50, and the Guns came into action near the centre about 9-15. The Buffs, who had further to go, were engaged about 9-20. The enemy as usual retired sniping. The village was occupied, and all the tribesmen destroyed at 11 a.m. The retirement was commenced, and immediately the tribesmen began to press on the flanks on the left, the Guides Infantry being threatened by about 660 tribesmen displaying standards. These were dispersed by long range fire on the right. The Buffs retired with admirable discipline in spite of very sharp fire. Excellent practice was made with the Lee-Metfords. Lieutenant F. S. Reeves Section killed five men in one volley.

The Dum-Dum bullet was most effective. Lieutenant R. E. Power was slightly wounded in the right arm, but after the wound was dressed, he returned to his company.

Lieutenant Keene was shot through left the arm and in the body.

THE ENEMY DISPERSED.

After the Buffs were clear of the difficult ground the line of regiment lay across the open fields, and the enemy from cover fired with effect, several men being wounded.

Firing ceased when the troops got clear, as the enemy did not dare to follow into the open on the extreme left. Considerable bodies of the enemy appeared. Captain E. H. Coles' Squadron trotted forward, causing the tribesmen, who are in terror, to bunch together. The battery immediately exploded two shells with great effect.

This ended the action. The brunt of the fighting fell to the Buffs.

General Elles arrived with details yesterday at 10 a.m. and met General Blood and staff here.

SUFI MULLAH

with a gathering of tribesmen has rejoined the Hadda Mullah, who has been reinforced by a large number of Nawagai Shinwaras, and is on the Bedmani Pass.

GENERAL BLOOD'S CAMP ATTACKED.

GENERAL WODEHOUSE SEVERELY WOUNDED.

General Blood's Camp at Nawagai was attacked from 9 p.m. last night till 2-30 this morning. Some 3,000 tribesmen attacked three sides at once. The situation of Head-quarters Camp was evidently known to the enemy, as heavy fire was directed there.

General Wodehouse was severely wounded in the leg, and Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, slightly wounded. One Private of the Queen's Regiment was killed, and 19 men in all wounded. The 11th Bengal Lancers, lost 19 horses.

The enemy's losses were heavy.

A suspicious character, found armed in Nawagai Camp, last night, is supposed to have given information to the enemy. Captain K. McLaren reconnoitred seven and-a-half miles to Sabzadas, yesterday, and captured four men.

THE OPERATING FORCES.

When General Elles left Shabkadr, his force actually comprised about 6,000 men, not 10,000, as seemed to be implied in the recent reports. There are now under 3,000 men here, but to-morrow the 3rd Brigade, under General Wodehouse, joins General Elles' Force, the whole Force concentrating at Chinara, five miles off.

General Blood goes back to General Jeffreys' Brigade. Sir Pertab Singh is down with a slight fever. General McGregor, with two and a-half Battalions and two Guns, holds the Nahak Pass, which dominates the whole Mohmand country.

The Kalimazai Jirgah has now fully come in. They have been told that they will be dealt with when there is leisure. The Nabha Regiment reaches Shabkadr to-day. The Patiala Regiment joins the force at Chinara to-morrow. This Camp is strongly entrenched within sight of the 3rd Brigade Camp, both camps being about six miles from the foot of the Bedmani Pass.

On the 22nd September we have had a quiet night here. The Malika were warned they would be punished if a shot were fired. General Blood's Camp was fired into, but apparently without any damage.

THE KRUPPER PASS OPENED.

MOHMAND TROOPS ANXIOUS FOR TIRAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP GHULANI, SEPT. 18.

I WROTE to you yesterday from the 2nd Brigade Camp at Dand, and since then I have travelled on to Camp Ghulani, the Head-quarters of the first Brigade. The company of the Bengal Sappers and the Bombay Pioneers by dint of sheer hard work, working from daybreak till dusk for the last three days, have opened the Krupper Pass for camel transport. Many pounds of guncotton have been exploded on the road, and the Sappers, under Captain Fowler, D.S.O. (of Chitral fame), and the Bombay Pioneers, whom you know, deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which the work has been done. General Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., has pushed on from this camp with the 13th Bengal Lancers, the 3rd Mountain Battery, and the 20th Punjab Infantry, and are encamped about ten miles further in the Mohmand country.

To-morrow morning, at daybreak, the Sappers and Miners and Pioneers push on to them, and are going to make a road over an impracticable Pass running between the low hills. This will open the whole road to General Blood's Column, and we shall be able to push on their extra supplies and transport which has been collected at Peshawar for them.

This camp is situated in the middle of a sandy plain, surrounded by low hills. Every precaution is taken against a night attack by entrenching the whole camp, and picquets are stationed on all the knolls and ridges near the camp. Rumours of a possible night attack have been received this evening, but if anything does happen, it will probably be in the form of sniping. The fertile plains that we expected to see when we came into this country must be many miles ahead of us—we are at present in a broad open valley, in which the fields are ploughed but nothing at all sown.

TRACES OF HALF-BUILT SUNGARS

along the top of the Pass show that the Mohmands intended to dispute our entrance into their country, but from information received by the Political officers, they obtained news that General Blood's Column were nearer the heart of their country, near their hearths and homes, and left the Pass in a hurry to protect their own homes. Had they defended the pass, it would have given us the greatest difficulty to penetrate into their country from this side, as a few men could have held the pass in many places against a whole army.

The health of the troops continues very good, and all regiments are very keen on going ahead as far as possible. The British troops in camp amuse themselves in getting up "Sing-songs," the cheering little Gurkhas sharpen their kukris and join with Tommy Atkins in kicking a football about; while the hard-worked Sappers and Pioneers return to camp in time to cook their evening meal, and rest till an hour before daybreak, when they are off on the move again. Free rations and a ration of rum all round to officers and men was very welcome this evening, though the night seems hardly so cold here in the valley as it was sleeping on the top of the Kotal at the last camp. A couple of parties went out from camp this morning to see what they could find in the shape of supplies in the neighbouring villages, but beyond a certain amount of grain, and a quantity of bhoosa (which has come in useful for the transport animals), nothing of any importance was found.

To-morrow, I hope to go on and be with General Westmacott's Flying Column, and if reports have any foundation, I may have a fight to send you news of. On arrival at camp, to-day, I found two copies of the "Bombay Gazette," and they were eagerly read by the various messes I visited. They contained the first "pukka" news we had received of the fighting on the Samana ranges, and, as you can imagine, all the troops are very anxious that this Mohmand Expedition will be finished in time to allow us to take part in the Tirah Expedition.

RELIEF OF THE SAMANA FORTS.

ON the afternoon of the 13th instant, news reached Hangu that Gulistan was hard pressed and needed help. General Yeatman-Biggs immediately ordered out Captain Strange and two field guns of No. 9 Field Battery, remaining in Hangu, under escort of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the whole being under command of Major Middleton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry. This force proceeded along the Hangu-Thal road, and found a position near Baliamin, from which they shelled the enemy on the southern slopes of the Samana, and thus relieved the pressure on that side of Gulistan. The same night, at 12 o'clock, the G. O. C., with the following troops, left Hangu to relieve Gulistan:—6 companies Royal Irish, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, 1st battalion 2nd P. W. O Gurkhas, 1-3rd Gurkhas, and 2nd Punjab Infantry, and half company No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners. They reached Lakka on the Samana without opposition, but, at dawn on the 14th instant, found the enemy in force holding a strong position at Gadra. The position was shelled by the Battery, and long range volleys were fired by the 18th Royal Irish, while the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas advanced to capture the position, which was taken with trifling loss, viz., 1 killed and 2 wounded, all of the 3rd Gurkhs. The position was an exceedingly strong one, and if held by the enemy with obstinacy, our losses must have been very heavy. From here the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Mountain Guns, 2nd Gurkhas and three companies of the 3rd Gurkhas were pushed on as fast as possible towards Gulistan, the enemy round the Fort. By 1 p.m. the enemy began to retire, and Gulistan was relieved.

The column under General Yeatman-Biggs had marched 20 miles in 13 hours, ascending 3,000 feet over very bad roads, with hardly a drop of water, except what the men carried in their own water bottles. The day was a most trying one for all concerned.

On Monday 13th instant, 6,000 men of the enemy besieged Saragarhi, a small fort between Fort Lockhart and Gulistan, held by only 22 men of the 36th Sikhs. The enemy crept up the khad, at the edge of which the fort stands, and began undermining the fort, on one side, and built a sangar in front of the door on the other, and kept up a steady and continuous fire at the door, and at any man who showed himself above the walls of the fort. Eventually

THE DOOR GAVE WAY

and the garrison of the fort rushed down to defend it, when the enemy threw scaling-ladders over one of the other walls and got in. Every man of the 36th Sikhs was killed where he stood. One of the sentries of the 36th was in a bullet-proof room of the fort, and the enemy owned to his having shot 20 before they burnt him out, not daring to do anything else. The magnificent stand of the handful of the 36th Sikhs, who perished to a man in Saragarhi, will rank with the noblest deeds of arms. The enemy eventually pulled down all the walls and buried nearly all the bodies in so doing. The few bodies that were found were so mutilated as to be unrecognisable. The ruins of this small fort now stand as a lasting memory of heroism.

The 36th Sikhs have lost 63 killed and wounded since 27th August, and 53 of these in the last three days. The behaviour of this regiment has been magnificent, and proves that the 36th Sikhs are worthy of the proud name that the Sikhs have won for themselves all over the world.

The garrison at Fort Lockhart could see the whole of the attack on Saragarhi, on the 12th instant, but were too weak to render any help. They made a sortie, but the party was at once surrounded and had to retire.

To-day, the 15th instant, Mrs. Das Voeux, her four children and a nurse, and all sick and wounded are being brought from Gulistan to Fort Lockhart.

Lieutenant Blair, who was wounded on the 27th August, is doing very well.

The losses of the enemy are not yet known, but must have been very heavy; they have now retired to the Khanki Valley.

The force attacking Gulistan was estimated at 15,000, certainly from 8 to 10 thousand were attacking yesterday when we arrived, and large numbers had retired before we came up.

Miss McGrath, Hospital Nurse at Gulistan, has been doing magnificent work, rendering aid to the sick and wounded during the whole time the fort was besieged.

THE KOHAT FORCE.

Since my last letter, the garrison has been increased by the following troops:—2-2nd Gurkhas, who, by the bye, marched in wearing a very sensible hat cover; the Jhind Imperial Service Infantry, a very fine body of men, and smartly turned out; the Maler Kotla Sappers and Miners; the Jeypore Transport Train; the Central India Horse, and the Northamptonshire Regiment.

The whole station is swarming with warriors eager for the fray, and I have no doubt it is having a very wholesome effect on the louse-hearted *badmashes* with which the valley abounds. The weather is far more like the end of July than the third week of September; a dust-storm passed over the station a night ago, but no rain fell. A second bridge of boats at Khushalgarh is being constructed; it will expedite matters considerably, and clear the Khushalgarh platform, which is at present in a state of utter chaos.

The want of Mounted Infantry has been felt here very much. On information being brought in that a large body of the enemy is advancing on a post or village, say, 17 miles off, a reconnaissance, consisting of cavalry and guns, is immediately despatched, and on night advancing have to bivouac, standing to their horses and guns the whole night. The absence of infantry makes the position a perilous one. If the enemy, knowing that cavalry and artillery are practically useless in the dark, intend doing any damage, they can do it with a venegance, and there is nothing to stop them.

A happy idea has struck some one and that is why not form a detachment of Mobile Infantry? Making use of the well equipped light carts of the Gwalior and Jeypore Transport Trains, placing in each six privates and one non-commissioned officer. Where field guns can go, a lightly equipped transport cart can go also. Thus an adequate support to cavalry and artillery can be sent. In case of a night attack in force an excellent *laager* can be formed by the carts.

These frontier disturbances have distinctly shown the advisability of having some other recruiting field besides the Pathan. Doubtless the oft mooted plan of raising Baluch Levies in the deserted cantonment of Rajanpur, will now receive renewed attention. That Baluchis have more than held their own against their Pathan neighbours, is a fact well-known. If treated with tact, and not overworked on first enlistment, they ought, in the course of a few years, to supersede the now popular Afridi.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

A MAGNIFICENT MARCH.

Writing from Gundab Fort, the special correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—

There are many records of fine marches on the North-West Frontier, yet there can be few to equal the advance which was made yesterday into the heart of the Mohmand country. Now that we are here on the much talked of Gundab Plateau, it seems difficult to realize what a labour it was to get here. The 1st Brigade fell in at 5 a.m., at Shabkadr, and at 5-30 as the day was breaking a party of the 28th Pioneers and the 20th Pathans marched off first towards the low hills and ravines which mark the entrance to the Gundab nullah. The 28th had the post of honour on account of the hard time which they had with these very tribesmen a month ago. The Somersets marched off next, and then followed No. 3 British Battery under Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham. Then followed the 1-2nd Gurkhas. This was the order of advance of the fighting line. From the very commencement the path was but a water-way covered with shingle and boulders. For the first few miles the country showed signs of habitation, but as soon as the path which skirts the nullah and leads towards the Karapa defile was reached, the country began to present the most desolate and arid appearance conceivable. Low lines of hillocks, intersected with ravines and solitary spurs, rose gradually above each other, and but for a limited scrub jungle there was no sign of vegetation, not even occasional trees, while after the fourth mile no water or sign of water was visible for ten miles.

The heat of the sun as the day advanced was terrific, radiated and intensified by the face of this arid wilderness. The political information was that our object, the Azim Kila, was about 12 miles in towards with a good road quite suited to camel transport. Again has it been proved how absolutely unreliable is this trans-frontier information; for, after the force had advanced as far as Dund and began to cross the Karapa, it was evident that no camel road existed, and it afterwards proved that the destination was nearly 20 miles away, over a country which was all but impassable to mule transport. About Dund the enemy were reported, and a few shots were fired into the 20th advance guard; but they proved to be only a few scouts, and the flanking parties sent out reported all clear. After which nothing further of opposition was met. But from this point began one of the most trying marches that troops ever made in India.

The heat, as was said before, was awful, and a couple of hours of it saw the water bottles empty. Men, mules, and ponies struggled on until a halt was called at one o'clock, immediately after the steep ascent of the Karapa, had been made. The heat told terribly on the British soldiers, and all the weaker were forced to fall out and wait for the water mules. But after the halt the gradual rise to the Pass which leads into the Mohmand plateau commenced. The road undulated more as the force advanced, until when the rapid ascent of 1,000 feet to the plateau was faced forway of boulders, up which the transport literally had to be hauled—great stepping-stones more like the ascent of the Egyptian pyramids than anything else. The path or waterway, to give it its correct name, ran up this almost sheer ascent, and it was not until the sun was sinking that the advance guard of the 20th debouched on to the plateau plain on the far side of the Pass. Here were met the first signs of cultivation. The plateau for two miles is a pleasant plain, ended by the fortified Gundab. Beyond this is the Gundab river and a further plain of about ten square miles with a fortress to right and left, while beyond the hills which intervene between the Kabul range rise perpendicularly to about 2,000 feet above our present level.

The whole of the range, which flanks the road to Gundab, was found to be sungered and recently prepared for defence, but the valley from end to end was deserted, though every evidence showed that the desertion had taken place almost as soon as the force topped the Pass. In fact the fires in the houses were alight and some live stock still about, while the hills across the ravine were covered with refugees. It is expected that the tribesmen never anticipated that our force could arrive at their plateau the same day that they left Shabkadr, and that the aid which they were promised from the Hadda Mullah never arrived. The fact remains all the same that they have missed a great opportunity, for if the Pass up which we came yesterday had been held, we could not possibly have been here now; as it is, most of the baggage is still behind.

Though we have found plenty of grain and fodder in the valley, yet there is absolutely no food for troops; therefore it is doubtful if we shall move from here until the road to Shabkadr has been made possable for camels, which may last several days. One cannot eulogise enough the splendid way the Mountain Battery and 20th P. I came out of yesterday's trying day. At present what baggage there is in and the 1st Brigade is encamped round Gundab Fort.

General Jeffreys was continuing his punishment of the Mamunds when last heard from. His brigade,

WHEN NOT SPLIT UP,

into small columns, is strong enough to deal with the fortified villages seriatim without heavy losses being incurred, and the whole valley can be quartered by our troops until the local tribesmen comply with the terms offered them. The behaviour of our troops in the action of the 16th, when they were fighting in small parties against enormous odds is said to have caused a great impression on the Mamunds and neighbouring clans. It was a fatal mistake to break up the brigade into column originally, for experience has shown again and again that this line of action invariably encourages Pathan tribesmen to attack boldly, trusting to their superior numbers and their knowledge of the ground fought over. The splendid discipline and gallantry of the troops, and the cool courage of their officers on the 16th, alone prevented a serious disaster.

THE HADDA MULLAH

has at last assumed the offensive, but he has met with small success. Our telegrams show that his two night attacks on Sir Bindon Blood's camp at Nawagai were easily repelled. The mullah seems to have waited until his gathering had been reinforced by a Shinwari contingent from across the Afghan border, when he moved down from the Bedmanai Pass and delivered his attacks. General Ghulam Hyder, the Sipah Salar, has plainly not obeyed the Amir's orders to prevent the Afghan tribesmen from joining in the fighting, and some of his officers also would appear to have been present, for the attacking force was well handled and the rushes upon the camp were made simultaneously from various points. The latter may had plenty of breechloaders, and when the Bedmanai Pass is attacked our troops will probably meet with strong opposition. The casualties on the 19th and 20th were few, but they included the name of Brigadier-General Wodehouse, who was shot through the leg. General Sir Bindon Blood and General Elles are at Inkigrai at 10-30 a.m. on the 21st, and by this time the Hadda mullah's gathering should have been dealt with. Sir Bindon Blood intended making over General Wodehouse's brigade to General Elles so as to give him a sufficiently large force for this particular business, he himself proceeding to join General Jeffreys in the Mamund Valley. When the Badmanai Pass has been forced General Elles can

MOVE DIRECT UPON JAROBI,

the Hadda mullah's village, which lies fourteen or fifteen miles further on. When that village has been destroyed and the enemy dispersed the two brigades will probably wheel to the left and march down the Bohai Valley, joining hands again with General MacGregor's brigade, which is concentrated at the south foot of the Nahaki Pass. There should, however, be no undue hurry in leaving the Bohai Valley and any contingent of Afghan tribesmen should be chased across the frontier. It must not be forgotten that when our troops leave the country the Khan of Nawagai, who has loyally adhered to the agreement made after the Chitral campaign, will be left to take care of himself. Unless, therefore, the fighting power of the Mohmands is thoroughly broken he may have a difficulty in maintaining himself against the hostile tribesmen. Disarmament must be enforced on a large scale throughout the country or the expedition will fail in completeness. The Afridis and Orakzai still remain quiescent after their recent outbreak. Sufficient transport for the Tirah Field Force supplementary to that already with the force on the frontier has now been collected, and when the troops are concentrated at Hangu and Bara early next month the forward movement can be carried out. Several thousand camels and mules have been hired, while a large number also have been purchased outright. They will nearly all work on the Cohat-Samana line of advance, on which two divisions will be concentrated. The Bara force on the Peshawar frontier will be a containing one, its forward movement being dependent on the attitude of the Afridis when the Tirah plateau is occupied.

THE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

That the military authorities at Simla agree with us in considering that the position of General Jeffreys necessitates the alteration of the whole plan of campaign in the Mohmand country is proved by the fact that General Blood is under orders to join the 2nd Brigade as soon as the Hadda Mullah has been disposed of. The two brigades are then to undertake joint operations in the Mohmand Valley. It has also been considered necessary to increase the force at the Malakhand, and No. 7 (British) Mountain Battery, the Highland Light Infantry, and the 16th Bengal Infantry have been ordered up. This force is about 2,250 strong, and in the event of it being pushed forward to the Panjkora, would enable General Meiklejohn to place a portion of his brigade at General Jeffreys' disposal. A good deal of reliance appears to be placed on the loyalty of the so-called Khan of Nawagai. This man, who a few years ago was mere Safdar Khan, by a combination of treachery and daring has managed to gain for himself the supremacy of a large portion of the country south-west of Dir. It was with his assistance that Umra Khan of Jaudoul drove the Khan of Dir into exile. In later years when Umra Khan was driven out of Asmar by Ghulam Hyder, the "Red Chief" of Afghanistan, Safdar Khan fell upon his ally under circumstances of the blackest treachery and nearly destroyed his army. Two years before the Chitral expedition, Umra Khan, who had once more recovered his lost prestige, entered into a second alliance with Safdar Khan, which was again shamefully broken when Sir Robert Low entered Bajaur. The man is thus evidently a time-server, and it is a question whether he and his following will not throw in their lot with the Mohmands if the position in the Upper Kheil country does not improve. At all events the wisdom of entrusting the duty of conveying supplies into his hands or those of the Khan of Jhar—whoever this latter individual may be for in Bajaur every barefooted ruffian who owns a tower is a Khan—is doubtful.—*Englishman.*

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23,

The second day's races came off, to-day, and there was a grand attendance of spectators. Nearly all outsiders won. Results:—

1ST RACE.—"The Criterion."—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,000. For all Arab Horses and all Galloways. Arab horses to carry 9st. 3lbs. English and Australian Galloways to carry 9st. 3lbs. Arab Galloways to carry 8st. 7lbs., C. B. Galloways to carry 8st. W. I. Allowances—Maidens allowed 7lbs. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; gift near, 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 5,000, 10lbs. extra.

H. H. Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing, 8st 2lbs., Ebrahim 1
Mr Peirce's ch a h Brandy, 9st 13lbs, Wiles 2
Mr R de Clermont's b aus m Medley, 9st 10lbs, Robinson 3

2ND RACE.—"The Stewards' Purse."—Distance. 1¼ miles. Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight—For age and class. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, once, 4lbs.; twice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, 7lbs.; thrice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 2,500, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the ordinary penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1897, 7lbs.; maidens, 3lbs. extra. Accumulative.

The Mominabad Confederacy's b w gold Marwadi, 7st 12lbs, Mequade 1
Mr Moochool Shah's b eng m, Sampler, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr J B's b h Bombino, 10st 7lbs, Rider 3

Also ran: Coverlet, 9st. 4lbs., Ebrahim; and Edystone, 7st. 12lbs., Wiles.

3RD RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse."—Distance Si Leger Course—1¼ miles. Rs. 1,250—Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan, and Rs. 500 from the Fund. For Arab horses maidens on 1st May, 1897. Weight—for age. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs. Winner of the Poona Derby, 10lbs. extra. Allowances—Galloway 7lbs.

Mr Akermann's b g gald Taif, 9st 7lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b g gal Ahzam, 8st 4lbs., Ebrahim 2
Monsal's Young Revenge, 9-9 Greenhalgh } Dead
Mr T Bibi's Nawab, 8st 6lbs, Mahomed } heat.

4TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 500 for Arab and C.B Galloways and Ponies. 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 200 below that price. Lowest selling price Rs. 500. Entry Rs. 25, to close at Grand Stand by 8 a. m. on Thursday, 23rd.

Alloo Hoosein's Sachin, 7st 3lbs, Chuggan 1
Lyndon's Talafar, 7st 7lbs, Gibbs 2
Sir Sirjee and Boyce's Mizzle, 8st 5lbs, Mahomed ... 3

Nine ran.

5TH RACE.—"The Poona Gold Cup."—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 3, 500, of which Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For all Arab and C.-B. Galloways 13-3 and under qualified under General Condition 2. Maidens on 1st May, 1897, and which have never cost more than Rs. 1,000, or been bought by a sweep at the time of the race, or (ones which may raise their cost to more than Rs. 1,000 through contingencies arising either before or after the race. G. R's. Professionals who have won a race of Rs. 1,000, 7lbs. extra. G. R's, who have never won a race of Rs. 200, allowed 3lbs. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. W. I. 5lbs. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 2,000, 7lbs. extra. Allowances—C. B's, 5lbs.; Galloways or Ponies that have not won a race of Rs. 50, 5lbs. Maiden Arabs landed since 1st August, 1896, 6lbs. Accumulative.

Mr C C Carr's ch a g Hussee, 9st 10lbs, Kendall 1
Capt Young and Mr McGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 9st 7lbs, Aga Shah 2
Mr B Williams's b a p Sahib, 9st 10lbs, Gibbs 3

Also ran: Umball, 10st. 5lbs.; Crisis, 10st. 1lb.; Burbon, 9st. 6lbs.; Off Chance, 9st. 10lbs.; Guzzaffar, 8st. 12lbs.; and Kallan, 9st. 8lbs.

6TH RACE.—"H. H. the first Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—Distance 1¼ miles. Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 150. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs; twice, 5lbs.; thrice 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, once, 4lbs.; twice of Rs. 900, or once of Rs. 1,800, 7lbs; thrice of Rs. 900, or once Rs. 2,500, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the ordinary penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1897, 7lbs. Maidens, 5lbs; Gollowys, 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Franklin's bl a g st President, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs ... 1
Mr S A W's b a g st Angler, 7st 12lbs, Heroo 2
H H Aga Khan's b a gst Helios, 8st 10lbs, Southall. 3

Also ran: Shanavaz, 10st. 11b.

7TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 500. Selling Race for all horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 10st., 5lbs allowed for every Rs. 200 below that price. Lowest selling price Rs. 800.

Mr B A Davar's b aus g old Maccaroon, 8st 3lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr James' b aus m Lady Baldwin, 7st 12lbs, Hogan ... 2
H H Aga Khan's ch aus m Maud, 8st 3lbs., Ebrahim 3

SATARA AND THE LATE MR. DHARAMSI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 22.

The District Congress Committee have unanimously passed a resolution expressing deep regret and condolence at the untimely and universally mourned death of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, who only a few months ago kindly consented to preside at the tenth conference here, which has been unavoidably postponed owing to the prevalence of plague.

THE POONA MURDERS.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

FOR some days past there have been persistent rumours that certain revelations have been made to the authorities which will probably solve the mystery in which the Poona murders have been hitherto shrouded. The police, as is usual on such occasions, decline to give any information, but, notwithstanding this reticence, there is a general conviction that things have arrived at a point when important developments may be expected.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SETTLEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave your indulgence to bring to the notice of the bankers and others interested in the business of Government paper that a project has been started by some few designing speculators to change the monthly settlement to a fortnightly one. Before the bankers give their consent to a fortnightly settlement I wish to sound a note of alarm that it will be a nice instrument "of cornering" in the hands of the few notorious and big speculators; besides it will retard the Banks' legitimate operations of bringing out Government paper from England or sending to England if they are so disposed or if it pays them to do so. The reasons brought forward for a fortnightly settlement are that the brokers run vast risks in the business of monthly settlement. Allow me to say, Sir, that the brokers run these risks with their eyes open, for they know too well who are the weak parties and who are the strong ones.

If some of them have burnt their fingers in the last settlement no one is to blame but themselves. However it may be, the advantages of a fortnightly settlement are few, and disadvantages many. The bankers who are shrewd men of business will know better whether the proposed change of settlement will tend to their advantage in the long run or not.—Yours, &c.,

A BROKER.

Sept. 23.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THE SEMI-FINAL.

LAST evening the semi-final of the tournament was played off before a big crowd of spectators. The Durham Light Infantry and 20th Hussars again tried conclusions owing to the Rovers' committee ruling, on Wednesday night, that one of the goals scored by the latter team ought to be allowed, and thus making the match a draw. The teams met at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and though both sides were palpably suffering from their exertions of the previous evening, an excellent game was witnessed, the Durhams winning the match by one goal to *nil*. The Hussars again played a better game than their opponents, and if their shooting had been more accurate ought to have won. However, the Durhams scored the only goal of the game, and thus get into the final. The second game between the Middlesex Regiment and the Royal Fusiliers was not so closely contended, and the Colaba men had scored 2 goals to their opponents' one, and just put through a third which was disallowed, when darkness made it impossible to continue, and it was decided that a further 20 minutes should be played to-morrow evening. The Middlesex showed more combination than their opponents, and were much quicker on their feet. The Fusiliers are a fine big set of men, but lack combination, and the extra 20 minutes to-morrow evening will not in all probability turn the scale in their favour, and the local regiment ought to meet the Durhams in the final on Saturday.

At 4 o'clock, the Durhams and Hussars took the field, the former defending the Bandstand goal, and the latter the Cooperage end.

Bandstand.
Durhams
Steel
Lt Mander Doich
Bassett

At half-time the score stood at one goal all with the Middlesex having the best of the game. On resuming they rushed the ball down, and from a melee in front of the Fusiliers' goal they put the ball through, bringing their score to two goals to the Fusiliers 1. Darkness interfered with the game from this point, and it was difficult to tell where the ball was. The Middlesex still held the upper hand, and dribbling the ball down the field put it through the posts. The goal, it is understood, was disallowed on account of the failing light, and it was decided that the game should be continued this evening. The score, therefore, as it stands at present, is: Middlesex 2 goals; Royal Fusiliers 1 goal, with 20 minutes left to play.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following alteration has been made in the dates of the matches:—

1 Monday, 27th September, at 4 p.m., Welsh Regiment vs. 19th Hussars.
3 Monday, 27th September, at 5 p.m., Middlesex Regiment vs. Rangers F. C.
2 Tuesday, 28th September, at 4 p.m., Calcutta F. C. vs. Durham Light Infantry.
4 Tuesday, 28th September, at 5 p.m., Gymkhana vs. 40th Field Battery.
5 Wednesday, 29th September, at 5 p.m., Winners of No. 1 vs. R. N. and R. I. M.
6 Thursday, 30th September, at 5 p.m., Winners of No. 3 vs. Winners of No. 4.
7 Friday, 1st October, at 5 p.m., Winners of No. 5 vs. Winners of No. 2.
8 Saturday, 2nd October, at 5 p.m., Winners of No. 6 vs. Winners of No. 7.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	1
B Mandvie and Umarkhadi	6a	1	28
C Khara Talao	1	0	22
D Khetwadi	1	0	1
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Ramadpura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	7b	6	57
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	1c	0	1
Hospitals	1d	6	18
Total	17	13	143
Total to date	12,922	10,884	

a One recent arrival from up-country (Hindustan).
b Recent arrival from up-country (Poona).
c Recent arrival from up-country (Hyderabad).
d From Cutch Mandvi, per s. s. Mahanadi.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	8
Deaths	6

THE PROTEAN CHARACTER OF PLAGUE.

Mr. Bolger, shorthand-writer to the Health Officer, has been discovered to be suffering from plague, while his temperature was normal, and none of the usual symptoms were apparent. He was attending to his duties, and had been writing for some hours, when Dr. Weir observed him cough, and noticing that he did not seem up to the mark, he examined him, and found his temperature normal, but in his sputum, when microscopically examined, were found plague bacilli. This was verified by Drs. Howard and Simpson. The medical men regard the case as a marvellous instance of the Protean character which the illness so often assumes.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the reports made by the medical officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, it appears that two fatal cases of plague were reported on Wednesday from Esplanade Cross Lane, the patients being a Hindu man and a woman. A death from plague was also reported from Tawa Lane. One death from plague occurred at the Arthur Road Hospital, the patient being a Hindu, removed from Chinch Bunder Road. One suffering case of the same disease was removed to the Wari Bunder Hospital from Argyle Road. One fatal case of cholera was reported from the Municipal chawl at Fulton Road. Dr. S. Servai and Mr. P. Muncherji inspected several houses in D Ward, and detected a patient suffering from plague, locked up in a dark room, in chawl No. 8, Khetwady 9th Lane.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Wednesday morning there were 212 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp, 34 were admitted during the day, and 28 discharged. Twelve were transferred to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from various diseases, and one died from general debility due to starvation; so there remained at the close of the day 205 persons in the camp. In the pilgram shed on the same day 278 persons were admitted, eight persons were admitted into the Narelvady Camp, and 27 were discharged, leaving 27 under observation.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STRESS OF WORK.

Owing to the exceptional pressure of traffic in the Telegraph Department, occasioned by the Frontier risings, the present strength of the Bombay signal office has become considerably shorthanded, having to supplement the Signalling Establishment in the North-West. The heads of the direction branch in Simla have, we understand, telegraphed to the Presidency centres to bring in additional employees from the probationers and the pension list, for such period as the Government may consider it necessary to retain their services. With the good will of the present staff the authorities are endeavouring to cope with the demands made upon it, while the traffic runs at high pressure.

THE POONA SCANDALS.

A TESTIMONIAL TO ATKINS.

The net result of my experiences is that when Professor Gokhale's stories about our soldiers playing the ruffian with native women began to be bruited, the cloven foot of race malignity and falsehood showed itself in a moment. Forty years ago our soldiers assaulted, captured, and partly pillaged cities like Lucknow and Delhi, without, so far as I ever heard, the commission of a single outrage on women. A little later, it befell an active subaltern to administer the civil affairs and direct the police of a large cantonment; and he cannot, in writing these lines, recall to mind an instance in which the family life of the people was trenched on by a British soldier. In Christian Abyssinia, where the women are unveiled and unsecluded, the same eye-witness thinks he may say with safety, no offence of the kind indicated was ever reported. Under the Residency flag in Central India nothing occurred to break the unblemished record. With the army in Afghanistan the case was in nowise different. It has always seemed to me that a great tenderness for women and children ranks among the martial virtues, I have known many a private soldier who, though not immaculate, desired no greater reward for trifling services than to be permitted to soothe and dandle an ailing infant. Since the day when the Bruce's warlike brother Edward refused to strike his tents till a wailing woman should be cared for, and doubtless long before that period, the bearing of arms for king and country has been much associated with gentle and chivalrous feelings towards the weak and defenceless. It is absolutely incomprehensible how any one who recognises this handed-down fact of history could have listened for a moment to the stories which were recently brought before the House of Commons, only to be retracted in the most abject manner when inquiry into them was instituted. Even supposing a brute in human form to exist in any regiment, how can flagrant crimes be committed by soldiers on duty, in the teeth of military discipline, and notwithstanding the vigilance of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers?—From "The British Soldier as a Plague Commissioner," by Major-General Tweedie, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 11th Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,950	36,044	8,906	...	83,991	...
Goods	44,180	53,031	...	8,851	1,82,254	...
Other earnings	3,869	3,879	...	10	...	812
Total for week	93,279	92,924	355	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	11,38,734	8,73,301	...	...	2,65,433	...

Mr. William Godfrey Strakee has been authorised by Government to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It seems highly probable the Viceroy may have to forego his trip to Burma owing to the Tirah Expedition taking place later than was originally intended.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, has been authorised to incur any reasonable expenditure on making the best arrangements for providing efficient temporary shelter for British troops while at Kohat.

The Government of India have decided that a medical officer holding the appointment of Surgeon and Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India should be considered to be in military and not in civil employ.

The Cavalry Depot at Canterbury will be broken up as soon as the drafts for the regiments in India have embarked this month under the cavalry reorganisation scheme. Cavalry regiments on the Indian Establishment will in future draw their drafts from regiments of the same branch at home.

The number of trains that left Lahore for the front on the 19th September was 12, viz., 7 trains live-stock; 1 train transport and military stores; 2 mails; and 2 mixed trains. The trains leaving Lahore for the front on the 20th September are:—4 troops trains; 5 trains live-stock and transport or military stores; and 2 mails; 2 mixed trains.

The second boat bridge, just below the original bridge of boats over the Indus at Kushalgarh, was constructed under the supervision of Bhai Gurdit Singh, the Superintendent, with 300 men, without any damage, in seven days. The bridge opened for Government traffic on the 17th. On the same day the Central India Horse crossed by this bridge satisfactorily for their encamping ground.

The Government of India have modified the rules regarding the indebtedness of Government officials, so as to make the fact of one being transferred to an appointment in which he can exercise control over his creditor culpable in the same degree as being indebted to him when already in such an office, unless the fact is duly stated to his immediate head of office on the transfer.

Raja Sir Ram Singh, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army, has come forward with the offer of the services of the State troops and his own services on the frontier. It is to be hoped the authorities will see their way to accept the Raja's loyal offer.

Thursday has hitherto always been the Council day, both at Calcutta and Simla, but it will have to be changed, as the English mail from both places is now closed on that day of the week.

Major-General Nicholson, Chief Staff Officer of the Tirah Field Force, has arrived at Simla. Colonel St. John Nicholl will act for him as Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

Brigadier-General R. C. Hart has returned from leave and resumed command of the Belgaum District. Colonel Glasgow, who has been officiating for him, reverts to his substantive appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command.

The latest reports show that the prospects of standing crops are now assured in all parts of India, except portions of the Bombay and Madras Deccan districts. The preparation of the land for the rabi sowings is being actively proceeded with after last week's general rain.

The Sikhs at Amritsar have sent a congratulatory telegram to the Maharaja of Patiala wishing him and all Khalsas every success in defeating the enemies of Britain and India.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller-General, Indian Treasuries, is expected back in November next. Mr. O. T. Barrow, who is acting for him, then goes to Bombay as Accountant-General, relieving Mr. Lawrence, who takes over charge of the Accountant-Generalship of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Mr. Gamble, who goes to Lahore.

A special committee has been appointed to consider the question of the prevention of riots in mills. It consists of the Hon'ble C. W. Bolton, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government; Mr. E. R. Henry, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. A. H. James, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Mr. G. N. Nairne, of Titagarh Jute Factory, and a representative from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to represent the cotton mills. It will mee during the cold season.

The following are the approximate sums expended on famine relief works in Bengal carried out by civil agency up to the end of July, 1897:—Darbhunga, Rs. 13,68,000; Champaran, Rs. 8,91,000; Mozufferpur, Rs. 7,77,000; Saran, Rs. 3,43,000; Shahabad, Rs. 1,66,000; Nuddea Rs. 1,97,000; Murshidabad, Rs. 83,200; Khulna, Rs. 46,000; Bankura, Rs. 20,000; Hazaribagh, Rs. 80,500; Palamau, Rs. 93,700; Lohardugga, Rs. 5,800; Manbhum, Rs. 1,07,000; Puri, Rs. 38,600; Sonthal Parganas, Rs. 84,800. Total for Behar, Rs. 35,45,000; total for Bengal Proper, Rs. 3,46,200; total for Chhota Nagpur, Rs. 2,87,000; total for Orissa, Rs. 38,600; total for Sonthal Pargana, Rs. 84,800. Grand total Rs. 43,01,600.

The *Patrika* thinks that the authorities ought to look upon sedition with a kindly feeling:—"If they see sedition in a native paper let their temper be not disturbed: let them go on governing the country well, and the offending paper will die for want of support. If the native papers speak only lies, the rulers have no business to wince; but if the writings of the native papers make them wince, that is evidence enough to show that they have a need to mend their ways. Considering all circumstances, if there is a God in Heaven, if his moral laws govern the world—the only proper way for the intelligent and enlightened rulers of the land, in dealing with sedition, is to make their rule as good as they can possibly make it. If they adopt this policy, sedition in India will not be able to disturb their equanimity. Such a policy will give strength to their hearts and will put their Empire on a basis of rock."

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 11th September was 268, against 278 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 35. There were two deaths from cholera, against two and two in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by three. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against *nil* in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 113 and 31 respectively, against 116 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·9 per mille per annum, against 25·3, the mean of the last five years.

The following officiating appointments will be made at Army Headquarters consequent on officers being ordered on service:—Lieut.-Col. Wolfe Murray, R.A., to be A. Q. M. G., Intelligence Branch, vice Col. More Molyneux; Major G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides, to be A. Q. M. G., vice Lieut.-Col. F. J. Aylmer, acting as Deputy Quartermaster-General; Major W. E. Sturges, to be A. A. G. for Musketry, vice Col. W. Hill; and Capt. J. M. Stewart, 5th Gurkhas, to be D. A. A. G., vice Captain Swanston.

The great International Screaming Match is going on merrily, says the *Westminster Gazette*, and the honours are with the German never-to-be-forgotten Kaiser. Felix the First wires to the Autocrat of all the Russians that as usual his thoughts are with his Imperial Majesty and his Imperial Majesty's spouse, and the whole Russian nation, that France is in a state of emotion and joy, and their hearts are crowded with ineffaceable memories. To which the A. O. A. R. replies with thanks for such kind words, and assurances of the pleasure with which they will preserve the memory of the great visit of Felix to Russia, "whose heart has once more beaten in unison with that of France." How contagious all this soul-stirring eloquence is—who would have expected a Russian Czar to gush!

It is rumoured that before long glass umbrellas will be in general use, that is, umbrellas covered with the new spun glass cloth. These of course, will afford no protection from the rays of the sun, but they will possess one obvious advantage, namely, that they can be held in front of the face when meeting the wind and rain, and at the same time the user will be able to see that he does not run into unoffending individuals or lamp-posts. But what say the lovers—the seaside holiday lovers—who are to be seen on every beach round the coast with their backs to the cliff or a handy boat, an unfurled old-style umbrella in front of them, leaving nothing to the gaze of the inquisitive save the soles of their four shoes? Surely they will revolt against the innovation.

It appears from the last British Consular report from Odessa that the import of Ceylon and Indian teas to Russia is increasing. Last year about 100,000lbs. of tea were imported at Odessa from Ceylon. In the first six months of this year shipments amounting to 150,144 lbs. arrived direct from Ceylon, in addition to a considerable quantity from London. As the amount imported during this period is one and a-half times as much as that for the whole of 1896, it will be seen at what a rapid rate the import of this article is increasing. Indian tea has also been imported as an experiment to the extent of 45,020lbs. since January 1st last. These figures in themselves are, the Consul-General remarks, comparatively insignificant; but it is worthy of note that the importation of tea from China decreases in proportion to the increase of that of Ceylon teas. The latter area however, invariably retailed blended with China teas, as pure Ceylon tea is not appreciated by Russian consumers.

Professor Vambery, says the *Times*' "Indian Affairs" writer, is probably right in demuring to any direct connection between the negotiations in Constantinople and the risings on the Indian frontier. But during the past year a wave of dissatisfaction with the abuse so freely levelled at the Sultan from British platforms has passed over the whole Mussulman population of India. It is not the policy of England, but the insulting utterances of irresponsible Englishmen and Englishwomen of which the Indo-Moslem Press complains. One memorable epithet, "The Great Assassin," has formed the text of innumerable articles in that Press, and stands to the Indian Mussulmans as a symbol of the long series of affronts heaped on the chief of Mahomedan rulers. The leaven of disloyalty may work slowly in India, but it works surely, and the heat of the ferment is only realised when the mass bursts forth in flames. It takes some time for the sentiments of the British Indian Mussulmans to reach the frontier Mussulman tribes. But the intercourse between India and the Afghan borderland has greatly increased of late years, and sooner or later the Pathan clans become aware of any movement among their fellow-religionists within our provinces.

The *Telegraph's* New York correspondent reports that Mrs. John Drew, the veteran comedienne, who wooed the laughter and the tears of three generations of theatre-goers, passed peacefully away at Larchmont, New York, the other afternoon. She suffered from a complication of kidney and heart troubles. Her son, Mr. John Drew, left Salt Lake City for New York.

Mr. John Long has been celebrating his recent release from three years' penal servitude by firing a *feu de joie* with a revolver in Leather-lane. Naturally it took some trouble to secure so festive a person, but four constables sufficed for the job. But not before he had assaulted them pretty severely. When Mr. Horace Smith sentenced Long to six months' hard labour and a fine, he expressed his annoyance in a phrase that has brought apt punishment with it before: "I'll do that on my head, and finish the whole——lot of you when I come out." A famous judge, the story runs, was passing sentence on a youth who had been convicted of some ruffianism. No sooner had he arrived at the formula, "six calendar months with hard labour," than the prisoner shouted, "——you, I'll do that on my head." The judge kept on, without altering his voice, "and you will receive twenty-four strokes of the lash—which you will do elsewhere."

The long-promised Savage Club Papers, edited by Mr. J. E. Muddock, will be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., who also announce an important work, "Picturesque Dublin," by Frances Gerard; and a number of novels, among which are Rita's "The Sinner," and "The Lady Charlotte," by Miss Adeline Sergeant.

Mr. Max Pemberton's "Queen of the Jesters" will be published in a fortnight by Messrs. Pearson, who also bring out this month Mr. J. M. Cobban's "Her Royal Highness's Love Affairs;" Mr. W. W. Jacobs's "The Skipper's Wooing;" and "John of Strathbarne," by R. D. Chetwode.

Princess Elvira, the daughter of Don Carlos, who eloped from Rome some time ago with the painter Folchi, is, according to an interview, now employed in a milliner's shop at Washington. "We have had a delicious honeymoon," said the Princess, "and the most curious thing is that when we were thought to be far away from Italy we were simply at Venice. I assure you that I do not regret what I have done, and when I remember my first eight day's happiness in Venice I am confident of the future. Besides, no matter what happens, I shall never complain, for I have been happy, and am so still more than it is possible to say. Venice," went on Dona Elvira, "has been called the Queen of the Adriatic. Ah, sir, all lovers should go there for their honey-moon. One lives in a magic dream, in an atmosphere of divine poetry. From Venice we went to Algiers, where my husband painted some pictures and sold them at cheap prices, but we had to do so to live." Dona Elvira regretted that instead of going to America they did not settle down in the outskirts of Paris, as in that case they would have escaped a misadventure which happend to them at the Modern Hotel, in Thirty-eighth-avenue, New York, where the valise containing most of their fortune was stolen. So as to facilitate the police research the couple had to reveal their names to the authorities, which was done under promise of secrecy. But a day or two later a reporter of the "New York Herald" called and offered Folchi £1200 to write his memoirs. The proposal was declined. With little money they had left Folchi and the Princess went to Washington, where the former was engaged to decorate a large new hotel being built by a friend of the proprietor of the Modern Hotel. "We have never heard anything further about the valise," said Dona Elvira. "But at Washington, now that we are known, my husband receives orders for pictures every day. It is true he has such great talent! My presence brings many customers to Mrs. Robinson's, where I make bonnets from nine o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening.

The untimely death, in Scotland, of Mr. E. R. Balfour, of University College, Oxford, will be keenly felt by all Oxonians; he was one of the most prominent all-round athletes of the day. He was captain of Rugby football at Oxford for two seasons, and thus the promise which he showed as an oarsman in his college crew was observed by president of the O. U. B. C., who forthwith sought to coach him into shape for the University crew. The result was that Balfour gave up representing his University at football and took sedulously to rowing, with the result of gaining a seat in the winning Oxford crews of 1896 and 1897. He was selected to row No. 5 for Leander at Henley this year, to fill the place of the late Theodore Stretch, of New College (whose similarly untimely death from peritonitis was recorded last May). Balfour also won the Paris at Henley this year, in partnership with Guy Nickalls. "Lung" Balfour, as his friends called him, was especially popular in his University; with the strength of a giant, he displayed the gentleness of a woman and unvarying equanimity of temper. The tenure of the office of president of Vincent's Club is always a testimony to prestige and popularity in the university, and Balfour filled the chair with special eclat during his term of office. His geniality and innate courtesy and gentleness endeared him to all with whom he came in contact; and his loss will be felt and mourned in the athletic world far outside the radius of the university which he adorned.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held in its registered office, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. W. Bickel occupying the chair. The following directors' report together with the audited accounts was passed:—

The past year as the directors need hardly point out was a most unlucky one. The monsoon failed ceased abruptly about the middle of August, and the September rains which are the most important for rabi sowings failed completely. The winter rains in Northern India on the whole were more abundant than usual, and the season there, no doubt, improved as it went on, but the Delhi division in particular had then also very little rain. Prices of wheat from Rs. 2-12 per maund in July rose to Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4 in September, and it being at that time generally feared that the winter rains might also fail, were forced up to Rs. 5 and above in November. In spite of the subsequent beneficial rains, prices ruled at over Rs. 4-8 until almost the end of March, which was to a great extent due to speculation and to the accumulation of stocks in the hands of comparatively few dealers. It is only since April that prices have again reached a somewhat more reasonable though yet very high level, on which they have remained ever since with some fluctuations up and down. The average cost of wheat purchased for the company during the year under review came to Rs. 3-13-2 per maund, and would have been much higher still if the directors had not considerably reduced the working hours in November already, and had actually stopped the mill for 4 or 5 weeks in January and February, preferring this course to the alternative of working at the mill at a loss. If it is added that the average cost of the company's wheat purchases in 1895-96 came to Rs. 2-9-6 per maund, 1894-95 to Rs. 2-1-0 per maund, 1893-94 to Rs. 1-15-7 per maund, 1892-93 to Rs. 2-11-0 per maund, 1891-92 to Rs. 2-12-2 per maund, 1890-91 to Rs. 2-8-5 per maund, 1889-90 to Rs. 2-4-0 per maund, the abnormal position just described will yet be better understood. Of course prices of flour also advanced a good deal, the average selling rate for 1896-97 being fully one rupee higher than in the year before; but this increase did not, and could not, keep pace the advance of wheat as the famine largely curtailed the purchasing power of the people. The outturn under these circumstances fell or rather was intentionally, and after careful deliberation reduced to 1,39,554 maunds, being about two-thirds of the previous year; the grinding charges were, nevertheless, kept at the level of an ordinary year, and the percentage of wastage was—thanks to various improvements and better arrangements—the lowest on record. Including a balance of Rs. 2,941-1-5, brought over from last year, the accounts show a profit of Rs 20,725-7-2, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 7,500 to depreciation account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 19,225-7-2. From this sum they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, equal to 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 17,310, and to carry forward a balance of Rs. 1,915-7-2. Mr. G. W. Moir having resigned his seat on the board previously to his departure from Bombay, Mr. Otto Meyer has been elected to fill the vacancy, and the shareholders are asked to confirm the appointment. The buildings, machinery, stock and Stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 551,000.

The shareholders, having passed the resolutions embodied in the report, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CONVICTION OF MUTHUKISTNA NAIDU.

A criminal case just concluded at the Egmore Police Court has for more than a year now caused a good deal of sensational interest among the native population of Madras. Sub-Inspector Muthukistna Naidu, well-known for supposed detective ability, has, with some of his accomplices, paid the penalty of unscrupulous astuteness in procuring convictions. The case which concluded has a history which for barefaced invention and perjury has, we imagine, no parallel in the records of Police Courts in a Presidency town. On the 18th June, 1895, a Marwari Brahim, named Seetharam, was charged by one Thungavaloo, a creature of Muthukistna Naidu, with the theft of a carpet bag containing jewels while travelling on the Madras Railway between Banganapalle and Washermanpettah. At the trial of the case, before Mr. J. M. Maskell, it transpired that Thangavaloo had never been to Bangalore, and could not have been returning from that station on the date in question; secondly, the so-called accused Seetharam was not in the train at the time, but was at Anantapur, transacting some business of his own; finally, the robbery of the sort charged took place; but that the whole case was a gross fabrication by Sub-Inspector Muthukistna, assisted by Nadamony, a Head Constable, the third accused in the present case. To give the concocted case the appearance of a true one, Sub-Inspector Muthukistna entered Seetharam's house and removed, from the person of his wife certain jewellery which was put before the Court as the subject matter of the theft, and procured false witnesses to testify to truth of this story. A more plausible and complete story from Muthukistna's point of view could scarcely have been unfolded as one after another the tutored witnesses—many of them appearing under fictitious names—told their tale. Fortunately for the innocent Brahmin, he was very ably defended, and the case, false in every single particular, was soon laid bare. The Magistrate acquitted the accused, and very properly passed some very severe strictures on the unscrupulous parties to the prosecution. The false witnesses were afterwards charged with perjury and false personation and were punished, leaving the three accused in the present case to be dealt with for preferring a false charge, etc., against Seetharam. The case has been a protracted one, the intervention of the High Court being sought, in the first instance, for the transfer of the case from the Black Town Court, the Magistrates of which had tried the original case, and that of the false witnesses to the Egmore Court. In this Court the case has proceeded from day to day, as many as 66 witnesses having been examined on one side or the other. The evidence against the accused was found to be overwhelming, and they were convicted and sentenced, Muthukistna, the master mind and chief plotter, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and his tools, Thungavaloo and Nadamony, each to one year. The result of the trial was received, we are informed, with unmixed feelings of gratification by the large crowd who had followed the trial from day to-day. It is a very common defence in criminal trials in this country to hear that a case has been concocted by the police. Some of us have come to look upon this as the usual plea, and to disregard it as such. The present case, however, not only shows that cases are concocted by the police, but illustrates the inordinate lengths to which the subordinate police will go to procure a conviction to suit their own ends. While we would not for a moment say that this is the case with all police prosecutions, we share the opinion of many that in very many cases the methods of subordinate police in working up evidence and seeking for connecting links in defective evidence are not above suspicion. If the present case has succeeded in bringing to a close the career of an unscrupulous detective it will not have been without good results. We hope also that it will have a deterrent effect on others inclined to follow in the shady path of criminal detection followed by Muthukistna Naidu.—*Madras Mail.*

Regarding the "Moda Vritta" case the "Pioneer" writes:—Where an application of this kind is founded on eight grounds, of which five attack the judicial integrity of the court, it appears to us that the bench which hears and deals with it is bound to see that those accusations are either substantiated or refuted. From the reports we have seen of the case, it does not appear that a single word was said in support of any of these serious, and as we are at present bound to say, reckless, and unfounded charges against the Sessions Judge, and it is strange that their lordships should not have insisted on counsel either proving or withdrawing the allegations. The reputation of a District Judge may appear in the eyes of the High Court an inconsiderable trifle, but the credit of the profession is as closely bound up with the credit of judges, advocates and barristers as with the tradition which is so much desiderated in the pronouncements of the Supreme courts. Those tribunals are responsible for the efficiency of the subordinate judiciary, and they are charged with the trust of protecting Courts under their control from unfair accusations. In the present case the divisional bench seems wholly to have ignored these responsibilities. And we were not, therefore, at all surprised to find that the Judge in question uttered something very closely akin to a public protest against the manner in which his character as a judge had thus been allowed to be smirched with complete impunity. The principle to which effect was given in their lordships' order is, in our opinion, open to the gravest exception. The trial had already commenced in the Satara Court; it could not very well have covered more than two days; presumably the witnesses were all there ready to be examined, and but for the application to the High Court the trial would have ended long before their lordships could have considered the convenience of the parties.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and peasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

PROPOSED TEXTILE MACHINE WORKS IN BOMBAY.

A correspondent from Bombay has been writing as follows to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

"The question of establishing a cotton machine works in India has been under private consideration for a long time, and it would appear that the promoters see more conditions of success than might be supposed. India has to import all its lathes and machine tools, its pig and other iron, and its experienced workmen from England, and therefore the probabilities of success in the direction proposed do not seem very bright. The head of the proposed company will be a man well known in connection with the establishment and working of profitable cotton spinning and weaving concerns of the largest type in the Bombay Presidency. It is rumoured that the capital is likely to be from 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees (£93,500 to £125,000), but a capital of this amount, though large, is far too small for the carrying out of the objects proposed. At the outset, the aspirations of the company are to be confined within certain limits; flyers, rings, travellers, all kinds of spindles, and some few other details of machinery are to be imported from England, but the machines are to be constructed and finished in Bombay. The system to be adopted is the construction of machines from the principles advocated by the various English makers, the best parts of each to be chosen as experience has determined in the working of Indian cotton, and as English patents are not generally protected in India, there is not much chance of the new company getting into trouble by infringement. It will be news for many persons that several of the small engineering enterprises in Bombay have during the past two years been making efforts towards manufacturing reeling machines, tin cylinders for mules, and winding frames all the parts of ginning machines except the knives, and many sections of other existing machines. The matter at present is being kept strictly secret, but it is understood that some of the machine tools have already been purchased in Lancashire, and that one of the principal promoters of the company will soon be in Lancashire from India in order to complete arrangements."

The *Indian Textile Journal*, the best authority on the subject, commenting on the above in its current issue, says:—

"It is about eight years since we first heard of a similar scheme, which, at that time, was based upon the purchase of the Junction Ironworks near Manchester, and the transport of all the tools to Bombay. We had occasion, some time ago, to deal with this question, but, at the risk of killing a dead horse, we will go over a few facts. It is quite true that Bombay spends enormous sums on English machinery: it is also true that the manufacture of the machinery would form a valuable addition to our local industries, but the same difficulties stand in the way of realising this idea now as condemned it eight years ago. As patent agents doing the largest patent business in the Presidency, we can assure our readers that all textile inventions of any consequence are protected in India; not only those of England but even those of America, Germany, and France, are to be found in the Indian Patent Records. English patent agents may be trusted to remind their clients of the Indian market should they happen to forget it. Let us suppose a textile machine factory, fully equipped with the best machinery, established in Bombay. The foremen, and perhaps a few leading hands, would come out with the plant. The first business would be the search for workmen—several hundreds of them—all men accustomed to a high degree of accuracy in their work. Where are they to be found? The latter in our last month's issue on this subject gives the experience during thirteen years of the principal scientific instrument maker and electro-plater in Bombay, on this very subject. He could give work to 150; but he has the greatest difficulty in getting together 25 to 30 men, the best of whom would not be thought much of in Lancashire. Where, then, would the workmen for a large machine shop be obtained. If the factory is started at all, it would have to take such fitters, turners and machine men as are to be found about Bombay, and their training would be the first heavy expense of the company. Their work would go, not into store, but into the scrap heap, for, being in direct competition with duty free English textile machinery a bad beginning with the local mills would ruin the prospects of the new company. No maker of textile machines in England grant a licence to a Bombay maker to compete with any patented invention, and as the best textile inventions are all or nearly all patented in India, we find it hard to discover what the proposed new factory could do in the way of mill furnishing unless its owners invented new machinery to compete with the best existing types. Odd jobs of repair work would not pay, as they would demand too great a variety of machines, and of patterns. A certain amount of repair work is done by outside workshops for mills, and gins have been made in India of a very rough description, but the two capital difficulties of competition with home make is unchecked by duties, and the scarcity of good workmen, are sufficient to practically check any ambitious attempt to make textile machinery in India. Cotton spining is much more profitable as an investment, and much more easy than machine making. India's chief revenue for many years to come will be from raw produce, the resources in which are not by half developed. Manufactures involving highly skilled labour can only grow with the pace of development of technical knowledge among the artisans. It is scarcely ten years ago since an attempt was made in Bombay to manufacture card fillets with English machines and materials. The project was a very attractive one. You could have your fillets to any pattern almost while you waited, made with the very best of materials by cheap Indian labour. It soon appeared that any pattern meant any pattern not patented, and held by rival English makers. The cheap Indian labourer maltreated the delicate machines most cruelly, and the damp atmosphere of Bombay rusted and ruined the stock of wire. There are much better investments in India both for local and home investors than the proposed Textile Machine Works in Bombay."

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel J. Hay, General List, Infantry, has been awarded a good service pension in succession to Colonel A. J. D. Hawes, D. S. O.

Captain S. G. Burrard, R. E., and Lieutenant S. H. Sheppard, R. E., have been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

The construction of the new small section hospital for 40 beds at the Crater Position, Aden, is to be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1,05,000.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed project estimated at Rs. 1,80,000 for the provision of a pipe water-supply for the cantonment of Subathu.

Lieutenant L. H. Walker, Indian Staff Corps, on temporary half-pay, is permitted to return to India in view to his restoration to the effective list.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal and Prize in 1898:—"An account of the signs for the numerals used in the Western India Inscriptions."

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 21, was 869, giving a death-rate of 52·83 per annum per thousand as against 36·70, the corresponding period of last year, and 30·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 223 died from fevers, of which 35 were bubonic; 133, phthisis; 31, cholera; 32, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affection of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 34, dysentery; 34, stillborn; 34, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jains, 27; Brahmins, 13; Lingaets 1; Bhattias, 6; Hindu of other caste 426; Hindu outcaste, 107; Mussalmans 218; Parsees, 21; Jews, 8; Native Christians, 27; Eurasians 2; Europeans, 6; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 2 other and unknown races. 2. The total number of birth s was 196 as against 321 the corresponding per iod of last year, and 276 the average over the past five years.

Newquay has again been the scene of some disorderly demonstrations in support of the supposed popular right to the unimpeded use of the headland and the neighbouring heights. A large crowd assembled, and, headed by a band and a flag bearing the common motto "One and All," marched to a spot near the headland, where preparations were being made to build a new hotel. A rope was first thrown round a board on which was an announcement respecting the hotel. This was pulled to to the ground without difficulty, and the crowd demolished a tool-shed and board advertising the hotel amidst cheers from a large concourse. The remnants were pulled to the edge of the cliff and thrown into the sea. Next day the architect of the building Mr. Silvanus Trevail, visited the place. A telegram announcing his arrival had been sent to someone in the town, and the result was that there was a large gathering at the railway station to receive him. Mr. Trevail was followed through the town and hooted, but the police protected him from actual violence. A good deal of indignation is expressed in Newquay at the introduction of this personal feeling into a movement with which the local sympathy has so far been pretty general.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 20.

Judge, Major, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

September 22.

Solbe, L', Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, from furlough, from England.
Sangster, Lt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—September 21.

Judge, Major, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra Doon.

September 22.

Elliott, Capt, Bengal, 4th Lancers, to join Bingoli.
Brendon, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Poona.

September 23.

Delamain, Capt, Bo, 23rd Rifles, on leave, to Nasirabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No. 1078 Vol. T. L. G. Atkins.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 23.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F W Wodehouse, Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut E O'Brien to act as Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Maruti rao Bhujangr

PURELY PERSONAL.

MILLIONAIRES are often represented as men whose lot is far from enviable. The New York millionaires have had such a taying time of it lately that they have formed a protective association. The cause of their troubles this time is an over-zealous missionary who has been scouring the neighbourhood of their country houses with a pot of red paint and a big brush. Thus armed he rides along on his bicycle till he finds a convenient fence or stone on which he can paint the texts most appropriate for the salvation of the millionaire. Imagine, then, a poor, tired millionaire, who has fled into the country for a few days' quiet, finding emblazoned on his garden gate some pertinent and yet impertinent question as to where will he spend eternity. An advertisement hoarding in yellow and red recommending the virtue of somebody's pills could hardly cause an artist more annoyance if he came upon it in his favourite retreat. It is no wonder that the millionaires object to being preached at in this obtrusive manner, and so they have formed an association to protect themselves against this plague of red paint and texts. They have washed their walls and repainted their fences to obliterate the traces of the crusade, and next time the peripatetic missionary is seen the aggrieved millionaires will probably strive to persuade him by striking arguments that red paint and big brushes ar objectionable spiritual weapons.

The Emperor William intends, it is said, to visit Jerusalem next Easter. He may possibly be stimulated by Dr. Herzl's agitation for the ingathering of the Jews and the return to Zion. If prophecies are to be fulfilled during the German Emperor's life it is quite natural that he should want to be a prominent figure in the movement. It may, however, only be a coincidence. As for the idea of reconstituting a Jewish State in Palestine it occurs to one that to realise the dreams of Mordecai by means of a joint stock company savours rather too much of nineteenth century finance. There is a story told of a great Hebrew financier who expressed his satisfaction at the idea of a return to the Holy Land, adding that at the same time he should like to be the Hebrew Ambassador in London.

With the exception of a general index, now almost ready for the press, Sir Joseph Hooker's great work the "Flora of British India" has been brought to a conclusion by the issue of the twenty-second part, containing the remainder of the grasses. Sir Joseph Hooker, says the *Kew Bulletin* will receive the congratulations of all botanists on the completion of a task to which he has devoted the greater part of the last quarter of a century, to say nothing of previous years of travel and preliminary labour. It would not be too much to say that it has occupied the best part of fifty years of his life, as he left England for India in 1847. The entire work will consist of seven octavo volumes, averaging 775 pages each, including the general index of about 12,000 names. The grasses alone number 850 species, belonging to 150 genera, and the synonymy is perhaps more copious and involved than that of any other family.

Mr. John Hall, who is to give £100,000 to build a new infirmary for Newcastle, is a member of the well-known local firm of Hall Brothers, shipowners. Both he and his brother when lads entered the office of Mr. Thomas Wooster, a wharfinger on the New Quay. This was the beginning of a business career which resulted in the formation of the firm of Hall Brothers. This is not by any means the first time that Mr. Hall has dispensed local gifts with a liberal hand. Mr. Hall was raised to the local Bench in 1889. An unmarried man, he resides at Bywell Castle, which overlooks one of the sweetest bends of the Tyne.

The place of honour in *Blackwood* for September is given to an interesting appreciation of Mrs Oliphant as a novelist, in the course of which the writer is very severe on the new style of literary "professionalism": A great deal is heard nowadays of the "profession" of literature, and a singular enough profession it must be, to judge by the utterances of its self-constituted spokesmen. To blow your own trumpet; to brag about your income; to make popular applause the sole and final test of literary merit; and to whimper because you have no handle to your name—that is the sum and substance of "professional" conduct—new style. If there be any, the writer adds, who are disgusted with the endless round of self-advertisement and vanity, and who hate to see an honourable calling degraded by its professing champions, let them turn aside and contemplate the career of Mrs. Oliphant.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Clerk-Rattray, K.C.B., of Craighall, Forfarshire, was publicly entertained the other evening in Blairgowrie in honour of the knighthood recently conferred on him by her Majesty. The chairman at the function, Professor Ramsay, of Glasgow, told a good story regarding Sir James when serving with his regiment in the Indian Mutiny. Sir James was severely wounded during the struggle by a shot between the shoulders, and after being told that he had probably only an hour to live, was asked what he would like. "Well," was the reply, "I think I should like a big cigar." He smoked the cigar in perfect calmness, and there he was, Professor Ramsay added, a living witness of the admirable effect which smoking may have on certain temperaments.

Professor Max Muller has an interesting article in *Cosmopolis* on Royalties. In the course of it he refers to meeting the late Queen of Holland at luncheon at Dean Stanley's. The Queen had asked the Dean to invite a number of literary men—Tennyson, Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), Huxley, and several more. The company were waiting and waiting, but Tennyson did not appear. Stanley suggested that they should not wait any longer, but the Queen refused to sit down before the great [illegible] arrival. At last it was suggested that [illegible]on might be mooning about in the cloisters, [illegible] he was. He was caught, and was placed [illegible] the Queen. The Queen, Professor Max [illegible]goes on to tell, knew wonderfully how to [illegible]r crown and put everybody at their ease. [illegible] the conversation into her own hands, and [illegible] ball rolling during the whole luncheon. [illegible] nothing out of Tennyson. He was evi[illegible] spirits, and, sitting next to him, the [illegible]d hear how to every question the Queen [illegible] him he answered, "Yes, ma'am," [illegible]and at last, by a great effort, "Ma'am, [illegible]eal to be said on both sides of the [illegible]en turned to the Professor and said [illegible] loud whisper, "I wish they had [illegible]ding fellows next to Regina."

[illegible]arrived at Marienbad from Kron[illegible] been staying ifor ten days with [illegible]t at her beautiful chateau on the [illegible]s Louise, who travels incognita [illegible]staying at the Hotel Windsor, [illegible]ess will take the waters for [illegible]ncess Victoria of Wales and [illegible]nmark, who have been residing [illegible]rfolk, during the last three [illegible]nd for Denmark, to join the [illegible] is on a visit to King Chris[illegible]t Barnstorff Castle, near [illegible]sses will be conveyed in the [illegible] Sheerness to Copenhagen. [illegible] Princess of Wales goes to [illegible]toria, to stay at Balmoral [illegible]e Royal party will be con[illegible]Copenhagen to Aberdeen.

[illegible]is of Conyngham in the [illegible]tted in Ireland, and his [illegible]Ventry from meeting the [illegible]t Killarney House. He [illegible]d succeeded his father in [illegible]or East Kent and Meath, [illegible] Court of Ulster. His [illegible]lle Brigade and the Scots [illegible]ried the eldest daughter [illegible]ry, and by her leaves six [illegible] Earl of Mount Charles, [illegible]eing fourteen years old.

[illegible] Dr. Hodgkin?
[illegible]rom impure water.
[illegible]'s Fluid
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Medical Times.
[illegible]ondon, England.
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CAUTION!!
[illegible]s which
[illegible]in Com-
[illegible]th.
[illegible]Bottle is
[illegible]NDY'S FLUID."

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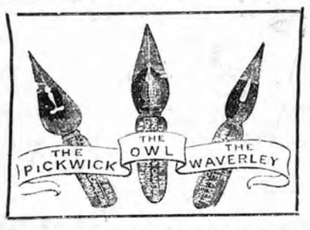

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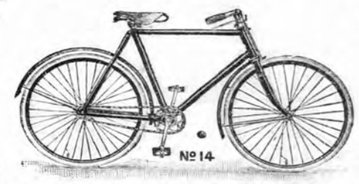

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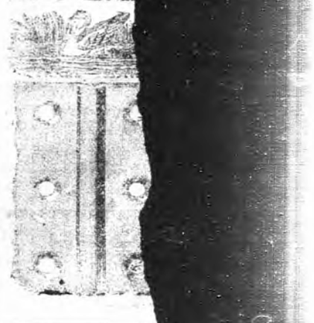

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